

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES ASSOCIATION AND INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—JOINT SESSION.

Indianapolis, November 10-12, 1920.

The best attended and one of the most successful meetings of either association was the joint conference of the 12th annual meeting of the I. L. T. A. and the 29th annual meeting of the I. L. A. There was a total attendance of 345. 69 trustees were registered representing 53 public libraries, while 276 persons registered with the I. L. A. secretary, representing 8 college libraries,

114 public libraries, and 10 guests from outside Indiana.

The first sessions, Wednesday afternoon, were held in the Indianapolis Public Library. Brief separate sessions of the two associations were held at two o'clock for the transaction of routine business. At the I. L. T. A. meeting Mrs. H. H. Thompson of Noblesville was appointed assistant recording secretary for the conference. Mrs. Earl spoke briefly of the responsibility of the library trustee for the institution's welfare. Mr. Krauss discussed the need of raising standards for librarians' qualifications. He advocated requiring the same standards as those for teachers. Following a general discussion of the problems presented, the president appointed a committee to report on the matter of needed changes in the constitution and dues. The appointees were Mr. Howard Roosa of Evansville, Mrs. A. J. Dillon of Rochester, and Mr. M. H. Krauss of Hammond. The meeting then adjourned.

The first joint session was called to order at 3 o'clock in the Cropsey Auditorium of the Public Library by Miss Margaret Wade of Anderson, President of the I. L. A. Miss Adelaide Moore of the Indianapolis Public Library, rendered a very pleasing vocal solo.

Mr. Meade A. Kelsey made a plea for Near East Relief. By vote the two organizations expressed confidence in the Society for Near East Relief and promised support.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl and Mrs. J. H. Chapman of Rensselaer reported the 1920 A. L. A. conference at Colorado Springs from the standpoint of the trustee, and Miss

Wade from that of the librarian. Mrs. Earl and Mrs. Chapman both urged attendance on the part of the trustees at A. L. A. meetings.

Miss Alice Tyler, the president of the A. L. A., addressed the meeting on the subject "Our Common Task".

Miss Tyler said that we need practical things—that the tendency now is to specialize in library work—children's work, reference work, etc. A common purpose is under all problems and we must accept this part or we can have no part in the readjustment problems now facing us. Miss Taylor's definition of the common purpose is "Make good books easily and promptly accessible to all people."

Aims in education common to schools and library.

1. Health.
2. Command of fundamental processes.
3. Worthy home membership.
4. Vacations.
5. Citizenship.
6. Worthy use of leisure.
7. Establishment of ethical standards and character.

Additional objectives of libraries, distinct from public schools.

1. Opportunity for adult self-education through books. Covers work with foreign born.
2. Real service station in Library, of reliable reference for business and commercial purposes.
3. Providing research and investigation for the purposes of advancement for culture and civilization.
4. Providing sources of idealism and inspiration that develop within one's self.

Library work's great objectives.

1. Better and larger collections of books.
2. More efficient librarians.
3. Adequate legislation and better tax support. Last few years have revealed weakness of library laws.
4. More effective distribution of books,

chiefly through our county library laws.

The remainder of the talk was devoted to the interests of A. L. A. and what it is trying to do. Certification and standardization of librarians were discussed, and the fact that the A. L. A. should be a clearing house for all library problems. Miss Tyler's talk was an inspiration to all who heard it.

Mr. W. H. Brewster, Trustee of Portland, Oregon, Public Library was introduced and made a few remarks, paying tribute to Indiana's reputation as a library state thruout the Union.

After the formal adjournment the members of the Associations were the guests of the Indianapolis Public Library at a tea served in the library staff room.

The evening session was called to order at 8 o'clock, Mr. Harry Kepner of Corydon, President of the I. L. T. A. presiding. The Orloff trio of Indianapolis contributed several beautiful instrumental numbers and then Mr. Kepner introduced Mr. Evans Woollen of Indianapolis who spoke on "Education and its service to business". Mr. Woollen's paper was of unusual merit, and all who heard it will be glad of an opportunity to read it. It will be printed in the April Occurrent.

An informal reception followed in the mezzanine parlors in charge of an entertainment committee of which Miss Florence Venn was chairman.

The various round tables were held Thursday morning, November 11th, from 9:30 to 11:30.

The Trustees' round table was held in the grill room of the hotel, and the leader was Mrs. W. A. Denny of Anderson. The general theme: The administrative duties of trustees and librarian.

Mr. Kepner, president, announced the appointment of the following committees:

Nominating: Mrs. William A. Denny, Anderson; Mrs. W. R. Davidson, Evansville; Mr. A. J. Wilhelm, Huntington.

Joint Committee on Resolutions: Miss

Evelyn M. Craig, Vevay, Mrs. J. H. Chapman, Rensselaer, I. L. T. A.; Miss Virginia M. Tutt, South Bend, Miss Olive Brumbaugh, Frankfort, I. L. A.; Miss Harriet T. Root, Public Library Commission.

Mrs. Denny, when opening the meeting, said: The function of the trustees is to choose a good librarian and to get and maintain conditions under which he can do his work. This necessitates close cooperation between trustees and librarian. The librarian is the executive to carry out the policies and instructions of the trustees. A librarian with vision has splendid views on what his duties are.

Duties of Trustees from the Librarian's Point of View. Miss Mary E. Ahern, Editor of Public Libraries, was scheduled to talk on this subject but was unable to be present. Miss Virginia Tutt, South Bend, spoke in her place.

Miss Tutt spoke from her own experience in South Bend with her Library Board which is also the School Board, saying that in her experience this is no detriment to the work; that their board is a strictly business body and gives her a free hand in the development of her work. All important matters are submitted to them, but turned back to her for execution. From the librarian's standpoint, to have the Board the administrative body and the librarian the executive means better success.

Duties of Trustees from a Trustee's Point of View, Mr. Donald DuShane, Columbus. (Notes on Mr. DuShane's talk will be found on page 15.)

The Library; its value to the community as a public utility (Notes on Mrs. Edwards' talk will be found on page 18).

The Library: How Librarians and Trustees can Best Serve the Public, from a Layman's Point of View. Dr. B. F. Brundage, Anderson.

Dr. Brundage said that the library is the greatest trust that a community has. It is one largely of investment. The Library Board, librarian and assistants hold in trust the building and books with the high privilege of investing. One of the library's great-

est trusts is the disseminating of its treasury of real facts to the American people.

General Discussion.

Miss Evelyn E. Craig, Vevay.

Vevay is an agricultural district. The great effort of the County Library at Vevay is to get into the hands of the men, women and children the kind of books which they want.

Mrs. Davidson, Evansville, presented what might be called the trustees' creed:

"I believe that trustees should hold definite, regular meetings at a definite, stated time, with every trustee present.

"I believe that no tax levy should be less than .05.

"I believe that there should not be a librarian unless she has training, at least summer school training.

"I believe that the librarian should receive at least a minimum of salary paid to any school teacher in the state.

"I believe that the librarian should be present at every board meeting."

Mrs. Earle.

We must think about one point. While the first duty is to select the proper librarian, at the same time you must never forget as trustees that it is your duty to know intimately how that library ought to be run. That splendid librarian isn't going to live always. No matter how good the librarian is, she must have the sympathy and backing of the board in everything that she does. Don't interfere, but talk over details. Trustees must be interested and give time to it.

The College and Universities Round Table was held in the Mezzanine dining room. The leader was Rev. Paul J. Foik of Notre Dame University.

Father Foik opened the meeting with an address on "The relation of the library to the college or University". He said that the library is too often given a subordinate part in the life of the student. While the text book gives its own side of its own subject the library gives all sides of all subjects. There should be a greater cooperation between the professor and the librarian. By kindness and advice the librarian will aid

and inspire the students. By checking up on the required outside reading of the pupils the professor will see that proper use has been made of the material provided by the library.

Students should have some instruction in the use of the library after matriculation. The use of the catalogs, the general and special reference books, and the U. S. catalogs should also be taught. In this way the student can follow a subject through all its phases, from the short encyclopaedia article to the whole book devoted to a given subject. The library is a department of the college and educates by its own methods. Therefore the scientific instruction of the students in the use of the library should be carefully considered.

During the discussion which followed some ways of giving instruction in the use of the library were presented.

Mr. Hepburn, of Purdue, explained the system which he had found satisfactory. A lecture on the general use of the library is to the whole Freshman class. They are also given a manual which serves as a guide and explains the classification quite simply. Small sections of the English classes are taken to visit the library. Then the English professor sometimes assigns a theme with the library as the subject. A section of the Sophomore class take debating. Another lecture is given to this class. Mr. Hepburn also emphasized the fact that students take courses that give college credit. Therefore, if instruction in the use of books and libraries is to be given as a course, the work must be equal to that in any regular college course if college credit is to be given for it.

There was a discussion of the proper division of the book fund. Mr. Hepburn said that the book needs of a department, not the size or importance of the department, should determine the amount of money which it should have for books.

Several topics of interest were touched upon, but not in detail. Every one had some pertinent question or interesting experience to add to the informal discussion.

The Public Libraries' Round Table was led by Miss Ethel McCollough, Evansville, and the meeting was held in the Assembly Room.

The keynote of the meeting was Putting the Books Across. The first paper was read by Miss Grace Kerr, Head of Order Department, Indianapolis Public Library, on the Problems of buying in the open. This will be found on page 15.

Mr. Louis J. Bailey, librarian of Gary Public Library gave a talk on Clearance Sales and Second-hand Lists. He said that the librarian should have a free hand in buying books. While the general list should go thru the regular channels, there should be a fund set aside each month to spend particularly on clearance sales and publishers' remainders.

The remainder lists are made up of odds and ends which have been left on the publishers' hands. Sometimes there are only twenty books of the same edition, and there may be 5,000 copies of a book. These lists are mostly books of non-fiction, quality usually very good, if fiction is listed it usually is poor in quality. Prices range from 50% of the original price, some less and others a little higher.

Be cautious and careful in buying, be sure you know what you want and need, dealing only with reliable dealers. These books are left on the hands of the dealers and are often dead books. Special editions and first editions are somewhat higher in price than regular editions. Avoid sets, especially those that should not be placed in the library. Pay no attention to old lists and undated lists, the dealer is fond of advertising. In ordering consider transportation charges and ask to include only titles that can be supplied at the time of ordering.

Mr. Bailey gave the following list of dealers as reliable and trustworthy.

Clearance and Remainders.

Hochschild Kohn Co., Baltimore. Fair prices.
H. R. Huntting Co., Springfield, Mass., satisfactory and reasonable in price.
McDevitt-Wilson, N. Y.; Union Library Assn., N. Y.; Morris Book Co., Chicago.

Baker and Taylor, A. C. McClurg, and W. K. Stewart often have good bargains.

SECOND-HAND DEALERS.

Arthur Womrath, N. Y., late fiction, gets the books as soon as published. Will take advance orders. Reasonable in price.

Brick Row Book Shop, New Haven. Catalog very valuable.

Cadmus Book Shop, 312 W. 34th St., N. Y.; Thoms & Eron, N. Y.; Carol Cox Book Co., 125th St., N. Y.; C. V. Ritter, Chicago.

Miss Pingpank, Indianapolis. Nonfiction and Indiana material.

Vonnegut Book Co., Indianapolis. Good reliable place. Prices reasonable.

Miss Mary Torrance, Librarian, Muncie Public Library, discussed the Fair Substitutes. "Something old for something new". It may be hard to get the public to take this substitute, but it can be done as Miss Torrance has put it over in her own library, by placing a number of interesting non-fiction books,—some of which had been on the shelves for a number of years, on a table near the entrance door of the library. By this means the books were brought to the attention of the passing public and the patron found what he had been looking for, or wanted, or discovers an old friend and desires to renew the acquaintance.

The salesman's problem is our problem. To put the substitute across it will take good salesmanship. We must do it at the psychological moment. It is a question of personality and study of human nature. These substitutes are available at once, while new books will have to be prepared and made ready for service. In these days of short funds and high book prices the substitute becomes a live thing instead of a dead one if we assert our powers of salesmanship. Put the substitute out where the public can see it and it will go and the public will be as satisfied as if he had the latest book. Know your stock. Study your community and you can get the books across.

Miss Rachel Agg, Reference Department, Evansville Public Library, read a paper on Building Business with Men. The first essential in the library is an adequate and growing stock of books, with which to meet

the patrons' demands. If the patron is to be a regular borrower, he must find books which he needs and wants, convenience of details of arrangement in the library should be studied, for little things count for success here as in every phase of life. Neatness and ready accessibility of books, magazines, and newspapers are things which will impress the taxpayer.

A quiet and undisturbed reading room is also essential.

Prompt attention is one of the requisites for making the library popular with the men. He wants to be given at once the book for which he has asked, or the material on which he is seeking information. The business man wants quick and reliable service.

The methods of drawing men to the library should be simple and direct. Use printed matter, or if this is too expensive use mimeographs for lists and circular letters.

Newspapers usually welcome library copy.

Cordial and aggressive cooperation with all educational, civic, and other organizations at all times should be taken for granted in these days of advanced cooperation. This links up the library with community affairs.

Push your financial and trade journals by sending out each month postal cards to men who should be interested and posting the same notice on the bulletin board of the Branch libraries.

One of the most useful aids in getting books across to the men is keeping a subject mailing list. This file of names of patrons may merely be a P slip file with the man's business or occupation at the head and his name and address below. This list may be built up from the City directory, knowledge of the community and a diligent reading of the newspapers.

The work of meeting the "Ever Present Problem: Intermediates," was presented by Miss Kate Dinsmoor, Head of the School Reference Dept., Indianapolis Public Library, whose paper will be printed in the April Occurrent.

The last talk on the program was given by Mrs. Kate Milner Rabb of Indianapolis on "A Question of Values".

The librarian should guide the patron to the best literature and establish a taste for good reading. This is the value of the library to the community. The patron who demands the cheap book needs the guidance of the librarian. The librarian should place in the hands of such patrons books that will be stepping stones towards forming a taste for good English. Low standard of taste is caused by meager reading of the best in literature.

Books that have stood the test of years are the ones to live by. We should study life and read the books that make us think. Robinson Crusoe has stood the test. Mrs. Rabb's explanation is that it is written in clear and simple English. She spoke of a person who had taken Thackeray as a model and his books were this person's standard for style, form and good English.

The reading of the best things will do more than any thing else to raise the standard of values.

A joint meeting was called to order in the assembly Room at 11 o'clock by Miss Wade. Mr. Harlow Lindley announced a conference on Indiana history for December 11th to be held under the joint auspices of the Society of Indiana Pioneers, the Indiana Historical Society, and the State Historical Commission, which librarians were urged to attend.

Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the A. L. A., and former secretary of the Public Library Commission of Indiana, was introduced as the speaker of the morning. After expressing his pleasure at being again in the midst of Hoosier friends, Mr. Milam gave an extremely interesting talk on "National themes of interest to all library workers". The text was "A forward look to the day when there will be a system of adult education which will be as important as the system of juvenile education."

The afternoon joint meeting was presided over by Mr. Kepner. The main part of the program was a symposium in charge of Miss Carrie E. Scott of the Indianapolis Public

Library on "The Children's room and its problems". Miss Scott spoke of book selection as the one great problem in giving the best service for the least money.

Miss Elva B. Smith of Pittsburgh gave a delightful talk on "The New book or the old; the problem in selecting children's books." She stressed the following points:

1. Child may be influenced for good or evil by the books he reads.
2. Since youth is the time for training and acquiring knowledge, this is the library problem.
3. Co-operation between parents and teachers. Great number of books not an unmitigated blessing. Average list contains many more books than average library needs.
4. Older books of legends and folk-lore as good investments. "Reference Values in Library books for children". A. L. A. Proceedings, 1913.

The discussion was omitted because of the lateness of the hour.

The First Annual County Library Conference was held in the assembly room at 3 o'clock with a splendid attendance.

Leader—Miss Alice Stevens, Logansport.

Miss Stevens stated that one of the first points for consideration in establishing a county library is a budget and in this connection spoke of the county library law.

Miss Miesse of Noblesville presented an imaginary budget for a county library based on a two year tax levy.

Miss Stingley, Rochester, presented the important points to consider in making a county survey preparatory to establishing a county library. "Know your county" Miss Stingley's paper will be found on page 10.

Miss Holden of Logansport made a report of the thirteen months service of the book wagon used by the Logansport library in visiting the twelve townships in Cass County. Her talk will appear in the April Occurrent.

Mr. Kepner asked the operating expense to serve a county of twelve townships.

Mr. Hamilton's reply was that in general a county appropriation of at least \$5,000 or

\$6,000 is necessary to undertake this work—about a .04 tax levy in the county and .08 in the town. The amount necessary depends on the county.

Miss McAfee of Evansville explained the very excellent cooperation of the County Supt. of Schools of Vanderburg County in aiding county work.

Miss Metz, Branch Librarian at the Spades Park Branch, Indianapolis, who had had experience in county work in Oregon, emphasized the need to know the county and related some of her experiences in making a three day survey in Big Eddy, a lumber camp in Oregon.

Others took part in the general discussion but the keynote of the whole meeting was the absolute and pressing need to know your county and the people in order that you may give them the books which they want. Mr. Hamilton emphasized the fact that in order to know your county, it is necessary to pay for people who not only can devote their time and service to the job but are equipped to get results.

Plans for Children's Book Week followed with brief talks by Miss Eleanor Foster of L. S. Ayres Book Department, and Miss Georgia McAfee of the Evansville Public Library, who spoke of their story hours, talks at parent-teachers associations, use of movie slides and exhibits at library and stores.

An unusual and delightful feature of the conference was an "Indiana Dinner" at which 260 members of the two associations sat down together in the main dining room of the hotel. Miss Wade made a very gracious and happy toastmistress and the following Indiana authors responded to toasts:

Jacob Piatt Dunn, Early Indiana Authors.

Mrs. Kate Milner Rabb, Old Township and McClure Libraries.

Max Ehrman, Madness of Romance.

Paul V. Haworth, Roughing it in the Northwest.

William Hershell, Original poems and yarns.

After these talks had been enjoyed, Miss Wade announced an adjournment to "The Mystery of the Thirteenth Floor", presented by Indianapolis librarians. The programs for the Library Extravaganza were distributed in the Assembly Hall and members of the Gary Public Library staff acted as entertainers until the actors of the extravaganza were properly or improperly costumed. The phantasy which was the work of Misses Dyer Lemon and Anna Poucher, and coached by "Scott & Scott", was received with great hilarity.

The last joint session was held Friday morning, November 12th, with Mr. Kepner in the Chair. Mr. Rush of the Indianapolis Public Library spoke on "Needed library development in Indiana, specifying the following needs:

1. Co-operation with state education organizations.
2. Library and adequate support.
3. Need of state library buildings and adequate support for state library.
4. Special needs of the Commission.
5. More effective distribution of books, especially in the rural districts.
6. Better books.
7. Need of higher library standards and better library service. Question—Should Indiana in addition to summer school have a six months class in winter?
8. Undisguised recruiting for profession.
9. All year round active work on the part of both associations.
10. Closer representations of two State associations in A. L. A.
11. High school library standards.
12. Freedom of action for librarians.
13. Attendance at district meetings. The presidents of both these associations should attend every district meeting.

Discussion: Mr. Demarchus C. Brown spoke for the State Library. Its condition is crowded. Could give better service if quarters were more suitable.

Miss McCullough spoke of small libraries. Salaries will be low as long as qualifications are low.

Moved by Miss McCullough, seconded by Miss Torrance, "That a committee of three be appointed by incoming president of I. L. A. to put on a campaign to recruit for library service." Motion carried.

Mr. Bailey reported on certification of librarians. He said he thought it would be wiser to have national certification than state, and thought it should be worked out by A. L. A. with state assistance.

The report of the joint salaries and hours committee was read by Mrs. W. R. Davidson of Evansville, chairman for the Trustees Association. Other members of the committee were: Trustees—J. H. Farovid, East Chicago; Harlow Lindley, Richmond; Mrs. H. D. Tutewiler, Indianapolis. Librarians—Ethel F. McCollough, Evansville, Chairman for I. L. A.; Ella F. Corwin, Elkhart; Wm. J. Hamilton, Public Library Commission; Julia A. Mason, Franklin; Margaret A. Wade, Anderson.

The report which was long and full, will be printed with the Report of the Public Library Commission. It will also be multi-graphed by sections and copies of the sectional report sent to the public libraries of the specific groups into which the body of the report was divided.

The report was adopted by the joint session and the committee was given a rising vote of thanks for their efforts.

Report of Legislative Committees read by Judge O. L. Wildermuth, of Gary.

Report: Your committee believe that the Indiana Library laws are in the main as complete and as correct in principle as it is at present possible to make them, and that no important changes are necessary or desirable at this time. The changes here suggested are of a minor character involving no modification of principle or method. Your committee recommends that steps be taken at the next meeting of the State Legislature to amend the present library laws as follows:

In the Township Support Act of 1911 as amended by the Act of 1919, Line 4, Strike out the word "County" and insert the word "Township".

In the County Library Act of 1917 Section 1; lines 22 and 23, amend to read "Not more than four (4) of the appointees shall reside in any one (1) township".

Section 1, line 26, after words "January 15th" insert "After the first appointment all terms shall be for a term of two (2) years".

Section 4, line 17, in place of words "of the inhabitants of said county" insert "of the inhabitants of the district taxed".

They also recommend that any tax legislation introduced at the next legislature be carefully examined to determine its effect of any on library levies, but they have themselves no suggestions to make at this time concerning such legislation.

They also wish to emphasize their belief that relief from the present unsatisfactory condition due to lack of proper financial support cannot come through legislation alone, or in the main, but must depend on an aroused public sentiment in each community in the State and that in this effort to arouse this sentiment, the new political influence of women, due to their possession of the ballot, can be and should be enlisted in each community in behalf of better support for the library.

Believing that the interests of the library work within the State require that the Public Library Commission should extend and amplify its activities, these associations commend it to the members of the General Assembly and appeal to them to increase the appropriation of the Commission to an amount adequate for the purchase and retaining of an adequate personnel, for the purchase of books for the travelling libraries and for the development of new lines of activity.

ORA L. WILDERMUTH, I. L. T. A.,
Acting Chairman.
WILLIAM HEPBURN, I. L. A.,
Chairman.

Report adopted.

Report of Joint Committee on Resolutions.

Resolved that we express our appreciation for the excellent addresses made by Miss

Alice B. Tyler, President, and Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary, of the American Library Association, Mr. Evans Woollen, President Fletcher Savings and Trust Company, of Indianapolis, and Miss Elva S. Smith, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; and to the Indiana authors for their delightful after-dinner speeches.

That we express our appreciation to Mr. Gaylord for his courtesy in supplying the identification pins to the members of both associations.

That the officers of both associations be highly commended for their untiring service not only in preparing for this meeting but for their work throughout the year.

That the hearty thanks of the Association be extended to the local library organizations for their cordial hospitality and entertainment.

That we record an expression of regret for the passing from this life of Mrs. W. W. Reed, of Warsaw, and Mr. E. G. Machen, of Elkhart, Library Trustees; Miss Florence Starr, of Hagerstown and Mr. Frank P. Montfort, of Greensburg, Librarians; and Sarah F. Wrigley, a former librarian, of Richmond, who was probably the last connecting link between the Indiana libraries of fifty years ago and today.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA M. TUTT,
EVELYN M. CRAIG,
MRS. J. H. CHAPMAN,
OLIVE BRUMBAUGH,
HARRIET T. ROOT.

After the reading of joint committee reports, the two associations separated for individual closing business sessions.

The I. L. T. A. accepted the report of the nominating committee as presented by Mrs. W. E. Denny, chairman, and elected the following officers: President, Edmund L. Craig, Evansville; vice-president, Mrs. A. J. Dillon, Rochester; secretary, Rev. M. H. Krauss, Hammond; treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Chapman, Rensselaer; members at large of executive committee—Mr. Harry F. Kep-

ner, Corydon, Miss Evelyn Craig, Vevay, and Judge Ora L. Wildermuth, Gary.

The report of the Treasurer, Arthur H. Wylie, was read by the Secretary and adopted.

It was moved by Mrs. Earl that the I. L. T. A. bear the expense of having the report of the Salaries and Hours committee mimeographed and distributed. Motion carried.

For the aid of the incoming officers, discussion was requested concerning the association program for next time. A number of trustees felt that a shorter program with more features of distinctive interest to the trustees, should be planned for next year's meeting. The Trustees meeting then adjourned.

The business session of the I. L. A. opened with a discussion of the need for revision of constitution and by-laws. The constitution can only be amended after notice of the proposed changes. The committee on revision, Miss Carrie Scott, Miss Olive Brumbaugh, and Miss Esther McNitt were instructed to make arrangements for giving notice of desirable changes.

Sections 7-12 of the I. L. A. by-laws were then amended to read as follows:

Section 7. Persons upon joining the association shall pay \$1.00 which shall be accepted as annual dues for the current year.

Section 8. Annual dues shall be payable on the first day of January of each year.

Section 9. Any person may become a life member exempt from annual dues, by paying \$10.00.

Section 10. No member who is in arrears for the dues of the current year shall hold office in the Association or take an active part in the meetings.

Section 11. Membership fees and annual dues shall be payable to the Treasurer, who shall mail notices of such dues to all members on or before the first day of February of each year, and a second notice to all members who have failed to pay the same on or before the first day of September of each year.

Section 12. The Association shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order.

In token of affectionate appreciation of their keen interest in and their unflinching efforts for the Public Libraries of Indiana, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl and Mr. Jacob Piatt Dunn were elected to honorary membership in the I. L. A.

The auditing committee, Miss Mary Sleeth of Rushville, chairman, reported a satisfactory inspection of the treasurer's books. The committee's approval was accepted by the conference.

The report of the Nominating Committee, Miss Mayme C. Snipes, Chairman, was read and adopted, the following new officers being declared elected: President, Mary Torrance, Muncie; vice-president, Mrs. L. M. Tweedy, Cambridge City; secretary, Georgie McAfee, Evansville; treasurer, Esther U. McNitt, State Library, Indianapolis.

With the announcement of the new officers the meeting adjourned.

M. H. KRAUSS,
Secretary I. L. T. A.
LULU M. MIESSE,
Secretary I. L. A.
MRS. H. H. THOMPSON,
Assistant Secretary.

A COMMISSION RECRUIT.

On November first the Public Library Commission staff was strengthened by the addition of Miss Harriet T. Root, as Assistant State Organizer. Miss Root comes to us from the Pittsburgh Public Library where she has been in charge of the Hazlewood Branch Library. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School and formerly worked under Miss Flora Roberts, known to many Indiana friends, in the Pottsville, Pa., Public Library.

THE COUNTY LIBRARY SURVEY.

Miss Grace Stingly, Rochester Public Library.

As the subject implies this paper will not deal with methods of obtaining the county levy with methods of county work, the number of stations, how the books are trans-

ported and cared for, etc., but will be an attempt to consider the most important points which the librarian or extension librarian, if the staff be large, must have in mind in planning the county service. No doubt but what you will be able to offer many additional points.

If a man thinks of locating a branch of his business in a territory he first looks over the ground carefully to see whether or not it will pay. Will the returns pay for the investment.

As librarians we feel of course that rural extension pays, but do our patrons feel that they are getting the worth of their money? Have we planned our county work after a careful study of the community? Are our stations located in the places where they will be used the most? Are the right kinds of books included?

Whether a library is beginning extension work on a large or small scale, methods of work are much alike.

Map.

The first requisite is a good map. I suppose that most of the counties in Indiana now have fairly good maps, probably some are rather old. The Ford Map Company of Indianapolis has lately begun its county map work in Indiana. It just recently finished a map of our county. The company gave our library an extra paper copy, into which we can stick tacks showing stations to our hearts content. The map man may have established a bad precedent.

Another map which will prove really more helpful is the one issued by the U. S. Post Office Department for rural delivery service. The department has issued them for most counties. They are on a good scale, show mail routes and roads, and have a dot for every house, even naming the owners of quite a number. Each post office has one of these maps which one might inspect before ordering. In 1919 a map of this kind cost 35 cents, but now since we have a change of administration we may be able to secure one for 25 cents or maybe for nothing.

The map helps to visualize the extent of the service needed. In studying it there are many points to consider.

How many square miles does territory contain?

How does it lie—are all points about equidistant from central library or are some far beyond its natural radius?

Are there any towns or villages in district and what is their location?

Is county closely settled or the reverse? (A good map gives names of farm owners hence size of farms can be ascertained.)

Are schools consolidated or is one located in each school district? (If the map does not show all the schools this information may be obtained from the county superintendent.)

What are the railroad facilities?

What are the principal roads, the chief lines of travel?

Are there any natural features, such as large rivers or hills, which may divide the county both physically and also in community life?

Communication.

We will now say that the librarian has the county thoroughly in mind as far as can be obtained from the map. Probably the points to be investigated next would be means of communication.

Roads.

Is the county laid out in a system of roads or have they remained as they "grew"?

Are the roads improved? This factor is of the greatest importance if the library is planning to run a book truck. Roads extend or limit the boundaries of a community and almost all social intercourse and business depend upon them. Schools and churches are much more flourishing if the surrounding country has a network of good roads. A bad piece of road may cut a community in two during the winter and spring months.

Railroads.

The railroads in a county are of some importance, but not as much so as the roads

since so many people have automobiles.

Are the small towns connected by rail with town which contains central library?

Are train schedules so arranged that members of the staff can make connections if stations are under the direct supervision of the central library?

Stage Lines.

Automobile stage lines are getting to be of quite frequent occurrence nowadays.

What towns and districts do these connect and are they well patronized?

Rural Mail Delivery.

We take for granted the rural mail delivery knowing that books may be sent out at any time.

Telephones.

Libraries could not do without the telephone in these busy times.

Is the whole county covered by one telephone system or is it necessary to pay toll to some districts?

Do most of the farmers have telephones?

Newspapers.

The place newspapers play in the life of communities cannot be overlooked. Almost everyone has time to look over the paper.

To what extent are the newspapers published in central town, read over the county?

Are any other papers published in county?

What is the circulation of each of these and what is the zone which each covers?

Population.

No library can serve a county efficiently unless the people themselves, their occupations, their diversions, are known. We are apt to think that all county work will be among agricultural districts, but this is not always the case.

How many people are to be served? This is important, for the amount of income which the library needs, the number of books to be purchased, the additions to the staff, depend to a great extent upon the number to be served. (Of course libraries do not always get a large enough levy to give as good service as they would like.)

How large are the towns and villages?

What territory does each of these towns serve as a market or social center? What is the drawing power of each?

Do the people in these communities visit the central town at rather frequent intervals—or are their visits limited to tax paying time and to hear a political speech campaign year?

What nationalities predominate? Some counties may have quite a number of foreigners who have not yet become Americans.

Are any people in new districts already users of the library? Frequently teachers and preachers use the central library and are a great help in explaining local conditions and in getting the work started.

Are any districts antagonistic? This may sound pessimistic but districts are like individuals, prone to squabble.

What are the principal sources of income of the county?

Schools.

The schools have always been one of the first aids to which libraries have turned in beginning extension work. For what the children like and advertise, goes. The county map has already shown the location of many of them, but for exact information, other sources are to be consulted.

What is the attitude of the county superintendent toward the library?

Is he willing for the librarian to consult him in regard to conditions and the book needs of the schools? (The superintendent and teachers can often give valuable information about the characteristics of certain neighborhoods, also.)

In what condition are the school libraries? This is a short question to ask but a long one to answer. It means visits to the schools themselves and inspection of the books. Some high schools especially may be fairly well equipped with reference books, while others may have very few.

Will the township trustee buy the reference books and let the library supply those

for collateral reading and general circulation?

Are township and county institutes held where the librarian may tell what the library desires to do and also receive suggestions from the teachers?

Organizations for Pleasure and Profit.

It is the business of the library to serve its community both at work and at play. The librarian must know the organizations both among the parents and children.

Are there neighborhood clubs, Woman's clubs, granges, lodges, pig and corn clubs, boy scouts, girl scouts, debating societies, Y. M. or Y. W. C. A.'s?

Where are these located and which if any dominate each district?

Have the farmers any cooperative associations?

Are moving picture theaters located in any of the towns? How often and when are these open?

Have any of the small towns cigar stores and pool rooms, or any other loafing places of young men?

Churches.

No survey of a county is complete if the churches are omitted. In many districts the church is the center about which all activities revolve. The minister is an authority on local conditions and generally is a patron of the central library. Young people and older ones as well are in Sunday School who are not connected with any other organizations.

How many churches are in county?

Have any of them Sunday School libraries?

Could library stations be placed in churches if these should prove the best locations?

Farmers' Institutes and County Fairs.

Special exhibits at large gatherings are often of advertising value. Also the library can be represented personally by a member of the staff.

Are farmers' institutes held, township or

county, or both? When? Who manages them?

Is a county fair held each year?

Is the county fair all races, or is the exhibit part well taken care of, also?

County Agent.

The agricultural needs of a county are known to no one better than to the county agent.

Has the county a county agent?

Is the agent one who will refer the farmers to books and bulletins which can be secured from the library?

Is he willing for the library to show its wares along with his exhibits at institutes and county fairs?

County Nurse.

People nowadays have come to realize that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. County nurses are not only giving valiant service during epidemics but are examining the children and recommending that treatment be given for various ills.

Has the county a county nurse?

Is she acquainted with the resources of the library so that she can tell the people of certain books and pamphlets which would be helpful?

By the time the librarian has investigated all these conditions (and the others which I have probably omitted) it seems that she would be a bureau of information. But isn't that exactly what she needs to be in order to see that her library renders effective service? After the county survey has been made and all information is at hand, after the county's library needs have been ascertained, it is time for the librarian to decide upon her line of action, then with the close cooperation of her library board and library staff, proceed to make the county library a paying investment in every sense of the word.

ELLEN ROSS KNEALE MEMORIAL FUND OF THE BROOKSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Mr. John H. Kneale of Brookston, has just

given \$1,000 to the Brookston Public Library as a memorial to his wife who for a number of years was an active member of the Brookston Library Board. The funds are invested so as to bring in an income of about \$70 per year. This is to be expended for books particularly recommended by the Public Library Commission, \$25 for juvenile books, and the remainder for adult non-fiction.

Each year the Brookston Library is to obtain from the Commission a list of juvenile books for selection, and is to specify along what particular line they wish to purchase non-fiction this year. The Commission will then make up a list along this line from which the book committee will make its choice. While this fund will not go far each year, it is thought that as the years go by it can be very useful in rounding out the library's study collections. This year a list on History was asked for.

A similar plan could be followed with decided advantage by Jeffersonville, Knightstown, Newburgh, Orland, and Winchester where sums of money ranging from \$500 to \$10,000 have been given to the libraries during the past years. It is so easy to spend a sum of money with one splurge and soon have nothing definite to show for it, whereas a guarded book endowment, however small, is a constant source of satisfaction and aid.

FIXING THE LIBRARY TAX RATE.

The following interchange of letters between the Auditor of Wayne County and the State Board of Accounts may prove helpful in other local situations.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 10, 1920.

Mr. Jesse E. Eschbach,
State Examiner,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:—

The Library Board of the Cambridge City Library has certified to this office a tax levy for library purposes of seven cents for 1920, and the town board of Cambridge City has

certified a levy of five cents for the same purpose.

There is a difference in opinion as to what the rate should be.

Will you please inform us which certificate we are to recognize as official?

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. H. BROOKS,
Auditor Wayne County.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 11, 1920.

Mr. W. H. Brooks,
Auditor Wayne County,
Richmond, Ind.

Dear Sir:—

We have your letter of the 10th instant. The library board prepares its budget and fixes the levy, certifying same to the auditor.

You should recognize the levy as fixed by the Library Board.

Very truly yours,

JESSE ESCHBACH,

State Examiner State Board of Accts.

THE EARLY INDIANA WRITERS.

Jacob Piatt Dunn.

The earliest Indiana writers published their works in the newspapers, partly from lack of facilities for book-making, and partly because the product was ephemeral, and not large in quantity. The early newspaper's original matter was chiefly contributed, and while it covered an impressive range, in poetry and prose, it was chiefly controversial. It has been claimed for many years that the first book published in the old Northwest Territory was printed at Cincinnati in 1809; but on August 8, 1807, the Vincennes Sun announced as published and on sale at its office, "The Real Principles of Roman Catholics in Reference to God and the Country", by Rev. Steven Theodore Badin.

As Vincennes had by that time acquired a considerable American population, among whom was numerous Masons, it is probable from the title of the book that some of the newcomers had been throwing theological

bricks, and that Father Badin thought it advisable to supply some ammunition for defense. Very much of the early book product was theological, and much of it controversial. At an early day there were printed in the Ohio Valley large numbers of such cheerful works as Fox's Book of Martyrs, and the History of the Jews, by Josephus, which had an extraordinary sale; but the most widely read theological work before the Civil War was the report of the debates of Robert Owen and Alexander Campbell on the Evidences of Christianity, which was published jointly by those gentlemen, and must have been a very profitable literary venture.

This debate occurred at Cincinnati; and it is to be noted that for many years Cincinnati was unquestionably the literary center of the Ohio Valley. The effete East sometimes sneered at it, as "Porkopolis", but pork frequently accompanies culture. Prof. Brown can tell you that the Greeks were equally devoted to both. Cincinnati had the first literary magazines in the West. In 1821, prizes were offered there for the best original poems, and the second prize was given for one entitled "The Banks of the Ohio, by a lady of Madison, Indiana". I wish someone might discover her name, and find a copy of the poem; and also a copy of Father Badin's first book.

But in this earlier atmosphere better things were developing. The first native Hoosier who produced anything notable was Rev. James Cooley Fletcher, who was born at Indianapolis in 1823. He went as a missionary to Brazil, and, at the age of 24 was joint author of "Brazil and the Brazilians", which was long regarded as a standard. Lew Wallace was born only four years later than Fletcher, but he did not appear as an author until 1873, when *The Fair God* was published. He states in his Autobiography, however, that it was written long before that time.

With him begins the era of the later Indiana writers; and they are not within my province. I will, however, mention one. James Cooley Fletcher married a daughter

of Dr. Caesar Malan, a Swiss divine, who was herself a pen-woman of some note. Their daughter, Julia Constance Fletcher, since better known by her pseudonym "George Fleming", achieved fame only four years after Wallace by her "Kismet", published anonymously in 1878 in the "No Name Series", and followed in 1879 by "Mirage" in the same series.

What causes produced the remarkable Indiana output of literature for the last fifty years is an interesting problem, if, indeed, there is any logical explanation for it. Whatever the cause, it was ready to bloom at the beginning of that period, much as New England literature had suddenly sprung into blossom half a century earlier. Perhaps it is enough to know that we have it, without prying too curiously into the secrets of its coming.

(Talk given at Indiana dinner, Joint Conference of I. L. T. A. and I. L. A., November 11, 1920.)

DUTIES OF TRUSTEES FROM A TRUSTEE'S POINT OF VIEW.

(Notes from a talk by Mr. Donald DuShane, Superintendent of Schools, Columbus, Ind., at I. L. T. A. conference Nov. 19, 1920.)

Mr. DuShane discussed the development of the government of a democracy, and the tendency in government to get away from direct management and control of lay members and to have affairs managed by experts and thus develop a more responsible form of government.

This same principle applies to a School Board, Library Board or other types of Boards. The members of a School Board have other important duties so they delegate authority to the Superintendent of Schools. The Library Board should do the same as there is so much danger of overreaching and interfering with the librarian.

The Trustees of a library have three important duties:

1. Financial Duty. The duty of raising enough money to adequately carry on the

library. Budgeting the income. Maintain as far as possible the proper public attitude toward the expenditure of money.

2. Selecting the librarian. Select a librarian who has been well trained, has personality and executive ability; a librarian who has ideas, enthusiasm in the library cause; one who can work well with the Library Board. Responsibility opens up new sources of energy and develops executive ability. The librarian should have the burden of the responsibility. Let her make a few mistakes at first and she will grow.

3. Duty of letting the librarian alone. If possible, educate and try to win her over to your point of view. Throw responsibility upon her but back her up. Give her a fair chance to carry out her ideas. Protect her from criticism.

PROBLEMS OF BUYING IN THE OPEN MARKET.

Miss Grace Kerr, Indianapolis Public Library.

To put the book across, the first essential is undeniably to get the book; we must steal it or beg it, borrow it or buy it, and the first method not being looked upon with favor in the present state of society, we must confine our efforts to the other three.

The problems connected with book getting are hoary with age, and for their solving many guides from many sources have stood the test of time and may be labeled tried and true, even in these delirious days of perilous prices and shrinking book budgets.

As in years past we begin operations by contemplating our budgets warily, carving them in the classic proportions, so much for new titles, so much for replacements, so much for filling in gaps in our collections in certain subjects and missing volumes in useful serial files. Having been well instructed, we set aside a sum, however small, for the treasures of permanent worth for reference and general use to be found in those seductive paper backed volumes known as second-

hand catalogues, and we take special pains to see that our library is on the mailing lists of two or three good English dealers as well as American firms of known reliability; as these catalogues come in, we take time, or make it, to read at least some of them with a certain degree of thoroughness. We shun limited and gift editions, and we persistently discourage the wily dispenser of subscription sets, no matter how honeyed his words or winning his smile or how badly he needs the money, for have we not been warned by the men of wisdom that our longing for these wonderful cyclopedias, collections of "deathless" song and breathless oratory, biographies, portfolios of plates, and so on, will wane with the passing months, and that after no long lapse of time the few sets that we still desire will take their lowly and rightful places in the bargain lists at prices more in keeping with their intrinsic worth, or lack of it. We strive to bear in mind that our credit is good with the library world, and that borrowing oftentimes presents an easy way out of difficulties when a special and temporary need is to be met. Uncle Sam's enormous publishing house is a constant source of help, with its wide range of subjects covered by authorities and much of the material free for the asking, if we ask soon enough after publication. When Uncle Sam himself seems a little inclined to be non-committal about gifts solicited, often our Congressman will lend his persuasive voice. State, county and municipal publications may also be most useful to us; in short, we watch unceasingly and ask others to watch in their reading of periodicals and various lists for possible additions to our resources. Our pleasure is childlike and bland when we sow letters cast in most courteous and beguiling terms and reap a useful collection on, for instance, the ports and harbors of the country which the school children are studying, or on industrial housing for their elders; or a collection of good picture material, such as Miss Ohr tells of in the October issue of that imperishable and sprightly quarterly, *The Library Occurrent*; even the little collection of pam-

phlet biographies of contemporary authors which their publishers have supplied on request, we find most entertaining and useful.

When these first aids to the book fund have been exhausted, however, we must buy, so we go back to our ancient maxims. We try not to squander precious funds for a new book on a subject covered in a better way by an older book that can be purchased now at second-hand. We buy our standards in the best editions we can afford, considering wearing qualities as well as first cost. We hold fast to the thought that it pays to wait, though not too long, for of course the book that is half the price next year may be half the value too, as far as we are concerned. We keep in mind the special needs of our community, and make a praiseworthy effort to decide how far we shall go on that pathway of pitfalls and lurking smugness known as guiding the public mind, and how far it is the part of wisdom to let the public mind guide us.

With these and many more admonitions in our ears, we turn to view the prospect o'er as it appears in the booktrade in this year of our Lord 1920, and "chaos unconfined" is a mild expression for what we find there. That substantial old friend, the Publishers' Trade List Annual, has changed its helpful and beneficent aspect and has become a harbinger of woe; after a few hurried and fearsome glances at the prices it records in its latest edition, we decide that in all fairness it should have been sold with a shock absorber attachment. How far have we strayed from the good old days when Mark Twain demonstrated that publishers could make much gold by charging for their books at the rate of twenty-five cents a hundred thousand words; and how near are we approaching Mr. Roosevelt's ideal of a dollar for one word! Throughout all our reading of trade and other journals, even the safe and sane *Atlantic Monthly*, we are met with phalanxes of figures that prove beyond a doubt the charitable nature of present day publishers; though costs fly up, the charge remains below, it seems we must believe; royalty costs, binding costs, printing costs,

illustration costs, yea, verily, even the cost of the humble glue is spread before our shrinking gaze, until the least imaginative bookbuyer is filled with wild surmise. However, just as we are about to decide that publishing activities must surely be headed for oblivion, we light by accident upon cheering items to the effect that there were fewer failures in 1919 in the book business than ever before, that the year produced an unprecedented demand for books, not only the usual best sellers, but even for sober and expensive volumes like Thayer's Roosevelt and Dr. Grenfell's Autobiography, which have been on press almost continually since their publication; that almost every new book of importance has gone through printing after printing, and that there is a scheme afoot in this land of the free to found a line of bookstores so numerous and successful that Piggly Wiggly will fade into insignificance. Slogans are launched, and libraries are asked to present their ideas of what sort of books are needed, the inference being that they will be supplied politely in due time, the library buyers, meantime, haunted by the question whether funds for their purchase will also magically be forthcoming, or whether they will prove something in the nature of a boomerang.

Wearied with conflicting speculations we decide to leave the problem with Father Time, and approach our local bookdealer. Enamored of the proposition that in the work of book distribution, authors, publishers, retailers and libraries should all work together in love and amity, we earnestly set forth to this man our ever ready formula that special concessions may well be made to the library because it is a steady buyer, because it pays its bills with certainty and more or less promptitude; because its business increases his orders placed with publishers and consequently his discounts, and enables him to carry a better class of books, as libraries buy over half the serious books published, and so on in like strain. In response to our blandishments, in all probability he makes us a favorable offer and pleasant relations are established. We, in our

turn, heed his heartfelt plea that may appear trivial but is not, that we send orders to him arranged alphabetically by author and typewritten, or at least written plainly, with widely spaced lines, and that we include specific information when we have it as to edition, publisher and, with reservations, price. If, on the other hand, it seems impossible to secure satisfactory service locally, we go perforce to the nearest retailer or jobbing house that will give us the best discounts, keeping in mind the fact that transportation costs reduce discounts to an alarming degree. We frequent our second-hand book store and watch for lists of remainders, and in general keep our eyes open for bargains, while realizing that the bulk of our orders must in most cases be placed through regular channels.

With all the preliminaries arranged, we turn to our cards for new books wanted, and with the eyes of Freud and Einstein upon us, the Americanized Bok in the foreground, and the spirit of Andrew Carnegie watchfully waiting, we review our carefully selected lists; that enticing volume of travel,—we know just the reader who will start it on the road to deserved popularity in our town; that jolly little list on sports that has been selected with the aid of fishermen of literary bent, golfers who read, and like "people of quality", as well as the maligned reviewer; that new book on project work in the schoolroom that would be so much help to the little teacher whose efforts we sincerely admire; and eke those astounding lists of books for that weary creature the business man—"500 business books", "1,600 business books", yes "2,400 business books", and at this point we stand aghast, for we really do want to help that business man, for many, many reasons.

As we sadly but withal peacefully shuffle our cards, we remember with a start what by some wise provision of a merciful Providence had slipped from our minds for the nonce, the New Fiction Problem, and with animosity or resignation we review the wise saws of our mentors on this fractious subject. We like Mr. Gosse's term "deciduous

novelists", and we are filled with admiration at the neatly phrased dictum that it is not a library's function to give people what they do read, or what they want to read, but what they will read if the opportunity is offered. This admiration is straightway tampered, however, by another exhortation which warns us not to become too serious minded and altogether funny in our own eyes as well as those of others by giving the impression we believe wisdom will die with us and that books can be used legitimately for "uplift exercises" only. Indeed, long cogitation and close examination of many words written on the matter by many men of many minds can only result in "an exceeding bitter cry"; we fain would join Amy Lowell on the ridgepole of the house and make the shavings fly, but without the consolation of modern verse we can only make a desperate effort to maintain a cultured and dignified attitude on the well known fence, buying here a little and there a little, and trying to please some of the people, including ourselves, some of the time. After long continued struggles of this sort we gaze with envy on those two women librarians, one on the east coast and one on the west, who, doubtless once tormented even as you and I, have gone into bookstores and are well on the way to becoming "best sellers" themselves—an intriguing and altogether delightful revenge.

In the good days coming, when our public trusts, our book selection with childlike faith, never insists on borrowing books that we do not have and do not want, and keeps our book funds at high tide, then, and then only, can the buyer solve his problems, and, be willing with our good John Burroughs, to "accept the universe."

(Paper read Nov. 11, 1920, Indiana Library Association.)

THE LIBRARY: ITS VALUE TO THE COMMUNITY AS A PUBLIC UTILITY.

(Notes from a talk by Mrs. Richard Edwards of the Peru Library Board, at I. L. T. A. conference, Nov. 19, 1920.)

Our experience in Peru is unusual and must be tinged with civic pride. The library is of as much value to the community as the factory.

To give amusement and instruction are two commonly recognized uses of a library. Two other important uses are:

Development of the individual to do his own job better.

Development of the individual to be of more use as an individual in a community.

The library must create a market, must make the individual want books along his line, help the individual to develop out of his job. Visit the stores and offices as well as the factories; prepare lists, posters, etc. The demand increases if the value is understood. First get the books, then advertise your wares.

For the women's clubs, it is customary for the librarian to look up the material on all topics and have it ready for the individual when the call comes. This facilitates the work of the librarian herself as she is ready to meet the need when it comes.

Exhibits can be used to good advantage—exhibits on better housing, civic improvement, bird houses, etc. Make someone responsible; the organization of group of people most nearly affected might be made the host. Let a school be responsible, the children will advertise it. Or, let a woman's club manage it. These exhibits help to make the individual more useful to the community.

Another important need is to create a better mutual understanding between people differently placed. Push, and push through the library, information, instruction, literature. Go into the other person's field and become informed. This is a big educational field.

LIBRARY HOURS.

The discussion which followed the presentation of the report of the Joint Committee on Salaries and Hours at the recent I. L. T. A. conference took an altogether unexpected turn much to the Committee's surprise. While the Committee disapproved

unqualifiedly of 50 to 60 hour weeks in library work, such schedules are very rare and most of the references to the standard 42 hour week followed remarks to the effect that in particular groups small salaries were not quite as bad as they seemed because the hours of service were much below par.

The Committee did not desire members of either organization to feel that a drive for shorter hours was an important part of its work. It is not—for this is a matter that is largely standardized throughout the entire country and Indiana in general follows the usual practice. But on the other hand with library salaries as low as they are, this is no time to be finding fault with one of the profession's compensations, the fact that it has a seven-hour day and not a ten hour day. Librarians and department heads will undoubtedly continue to discharge their duties and to do extra work at odd hours, as this is constantly needed, but this is no reason why subordinates who have less responsibility as well as less credit, should not have a fixed schedule of service. They too will be glad to serve overtime when an emergency comes, but in general there is no reason why Indiana librarians' hours should be longer than those in Illinois, Michigan, or any other part of the country. The Committee was not recommending a new system of working hours, but had accepted without question the schedule, 42 hours per week, that has proved most generally advantageous to library service for the past twenty years throughout our own state and the nation at large.

SUGGESTED READING LIST FOR PROSPECTIVE LIBRARIES.

Compiled by Amy Winslow, Indianapolis Public Library.

"He who has not been a passionate reader of good literature from the age of ten, or thereabouts, and who does not give promise of remaining a passionate reader of good literature to the end of life should be gently, but firmly, discouraged from entering our profession."

History.

(Examine all and study at least one book under each subhead.)

General History—

Introduction to the history of western Europe, by J. H. Robinson.

Early European history, by Hutton Webster.

General history, by P. V. Myers.

Modern European History—

Modern Europe, by C. D. Hazen.

Modern and contemporary European history, by J. S. Schapiro.

United States History—

Essentials in American history, by A. B. Hart.

Contemporary history, by C. A. Beard.

Civics and Government—

Forms and functions of the American Government, by T. H. Reed.

American government and politics, by C. A. Beard.

Read Parts II and III especially.

European Governments—

Governments of Europe, by F. A. Ogg.

Read especially the chapters on England, France, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries.

Current Events.

Yearbooks—

American yearbook.

New international yearbook.

Statesman's yearbook.

World almanac.

Consult the above for information on specific and elusive facts. Keep well informed by reading regularly such weekly or monthly magazines as the Literary Digest, Current Opinion, Review of Reviews and Independent. Form the habit of devoting regularly fifteen to thirty minutes a day to a good daily newspaper, concentrating on national and world events. Read systematically and consistently.

Literature.

(Examine all and study at least one book under each subhead.)

English—

Introduction to English literature, by H. S. Pancoast.

History of English literature, by R. P. Halleck.

American—

American literature, by W. J. Long.

History of American literature, by F. L. Pattee.

History of American Literature since 1870, by F. L. Pattee.

French—

Century of French fiction, by B. W. Wells.

Read chapters on Genius of Balzac, George

- Sand, Zola, Daudet, Maupassant and Dumas.
- Landmarks in French literature, by G. L. Strachey.
- Russian—
- Outline of Russian literature, by Maurice Barling.
- Essays on Russian novelist, by W. L. Phelps.
- German—
- History of German literature, by Calvin Thomas.
- Read chapters 13-20.
- Scandinavian—
- Essays on Scandinavian literature, by H. H. Boyesen.
- Read chapters on Björnson and Brandes.
- Henrik Ibsen, by Henry Rose.
- The Novel—
- Some modern novelists, by H. T. Follett.
- Essays on modern novelists, by W. L. Phelps.
- Suggested List of Standard and Modern Novels.
- (Select at least three which you have not read.
- These or others by the same authors should be read within two years of library service by every ambitious librarian.)
- The Newcomes, by Thackeray.
- Middlemarch, by Eliot.
- Pride and Prejudice, by Austen.
- Cloister and the hearth, by Reade.
- Quentin Durward, by Scott.
- Wuthering Heights, by Brontë.
- Little Dorrit, by Dickens.
- Père Goriot, by Balzac.
- Les misérables, by Hugo.
- Three musketeers, by Dumas.
- Fathers and children, by Turgenev.
- Crime and punishment, by Dostolevsky.
- Anna Karenina, by Tolstol.
- Marble faun, by Hawthorne.
- Tess of the D'Urbervilles, by Hardy.
- The American, by James.
- Ordeal of Richard Feverel, by Meredith.
- Kidnapped, by Stevenson.
- Light that failed, by Kipling.
- Rise of Silas Lapham, by Howells.
- Joseph Vance, by DeMorgan.
- Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard, by Anatole France.
- Coming harvest, by Bazin.
- Jean Christophe, by Rolland.
- Gösta Berling, by Lagerlof.
- Clayhanger, by Bennett.
- Marriage, by Wells.
- The patrician, by Galsworthy.
- Fortitude, by Walpole.
- Lord Jim, by Conrad.
- Youth's encounter, by Mackenzie.
- Mrs. Martin's man, by Ervine.
- These Lynnekers, by Beresford.
- Eldest son, by Marshall.
- Divine fire, by Sinclair.
- Ethan Frome, by Wharton.

The Drama—

- Modern dramatists, by Ashley Dukes.
- Dramatists of today, by E. E. Hale, Jr.
- Read chapters on Maeterlinck, Pinero and Phillips.
- The modern drama, by Ludwig Lewisohn.
- Read The realistic drama in France (ch.2)
- Suggested List of Modern Plays.

(Select at least three which you have not read.

These or others by the same writers should be read within two years of library service by every ambitious librarian.)

- Doll's house, by Ibsen.
- Arms and the man, by Shaw.
- Monna Vanna, by Maeterlinck.
- Paolo and Francesca, by Phillips.
- Michael and his lost angel, by Jones.
- Second Mrs. Tanqueray, by Pinero.
- Great divide, by Moody.
- Justice, by Galsworthy.
- Tragedy of Nan, by Masfield.
- Chantecler, by Rostand.
- The climbers, by Fitch.
- Riders to the sea, by Synge.
- Cathleen ni Houlihan, by Yeats.
- The weavers, by Hauptmann.
- Magda, by Sudermann.
- Sea gull, by Tchekhov.
- Life of man, by Andreev.
- The post-office, by Tagore.
- What every woman knows, by Barrie.
- The piper, by Peabody.
- Abraham Lincoln, by Drinkwater.
- Gods of the mountain, by Dunsany.

Poetry—

- Poets of America, by E. C. Stedman.
- Naturalism in England, by G. M. C. Brandes
- (Volume 4 of his Main currents in nineteenth century literature).

Selected Anthologies.

- Oxford book of English verse, by A. T. Quiller-Couch.

- American anthology, by E. C. Stedman.

Modern Poetry—

- New era in American poetry, by Louis Untermeyer.
- Tendencies in modern American poetry, by Amy Lowell.
- Advance of English poetry in the twentieth century, by W. L. Phelps.
- Study of contemporary poets, by M. C. Sturgeon.

Selected Anthologies.

- Little book of modern verse, by J. B. Rittenhouse.
- Second book of modern verse, by J. B. Rittenhouse.
- The new poetry, by Harriet Monroe and A. C. Henderson.
- Georgian verse.

The Essay—

English essays and essayists, by Hugh Walker.

Suggested List of Modern Essays.

Hills and the sea, by Belloc.

How to live on twenty-fours a day, by Bennett.

From a college window, by Benson.

Far and near, by Burrough.

What's wrong with the world, by Chesterton.

Gentle reader, by Crothers.

Gossip in a library, by Gosse.

Adventures in friendship, by Grayson.

Walking-stick papers, by Holliday.

My literary passions, by Howells.

Character and comedy, by Lucas.

Books and culture, by Mable.

Shandygaff, by Morley.

Happy half century, by Repplier.

Virginibus puerisque, by Stevenson.

Days off, by Van Dyke.

Current literature should be followed by reading some periodical devoted to current comment on books, such as the Bookman, New Republic, Literary Review of the New York Evening Post, The Booklist and Publishers' Weekly.

Library Work.

American public library, by A. E. Bostwick.

Read chapters 1, 3, 5, 6, 14.

Libraries, by J. C. Dana.

Read chapters on A librarian's enthusiasm,

Place of the public library in a city's life,

and Women in library work.

Children's reading, by F. J. Olcott.

A. L. A. Manual of library economy.

Training for librarianship.

Library service.

American library history.

Branch libraries.

Special libraries.

The best known periodicals devoted to library service are the Library Journal, Public Libraries, New York Libraries, Wisconsin Library Bulletin, California News Notes and the Library Occurrent (especially in Indiana).

Self-Culture Helps.

U. S. Bureau of Education—Home Education Division. Reading courses.

H. W. Wilson Company. Study outline series.

Guide to reading, by John Macy.

One hundred best books, by J. C. Powys.

Literary taste; how to form it, by Arnold Bennett.

How to get the best out of books, by Richard La-Gallienne.

Reading courses in American literature, by F. L. Pattee.

The Mentor (magazine).

English masterpiece course, by A. H. Welsh.

Century outlines for a course in English literature, by Pyre, Dickinson and Young.

Bookman's manual: a guide to literature, by Bessie Graham.

WHAT THE EVANSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY DID IN NOVEMBER, 1920.

Added 748 new borrowers. There are now 34,722 people using the Public Library.

Circulated 49,281 books, a gain of 9,166 over November, 1919. 25,957 of these were borrowed from school and factory stations. 23,324 from branches: East, West, Cherry, Wheeler, Howell, Francis Joseph Reitz High School, Coliseum. 24,791 of these books were fiction. 24,490 were non-fiction, or books of a serious nature.

302 pictures were loaned.

4,449 Persons consulted books and magazines in the reading rooms of the branches.

1,639 books were mended by the staff.

Stories were told to 1,637 children for the purpose of influencing them to read better books.

42 meetings were held in the lecture rooms of 3 branch buildings—647 persons attended these meetings.

25 organizations were addressed in the interests of the library 18 of the speakers were not members of the library staff.

37 displays were set up in the libraries and stores of the city.

8 articles and lists of books were prepared by the chief librarian and printed in the newspapers. Other articles on the work of the library were published by the newspapers.

1,413 books were purchased at a cost of \$1,526.92.

23 books were received as gifts.

2,131 cards were added to the card catalogs of the system.

Administrative office moved from small rooms upstairs at the Coliseum to the large rooms across the hall.

At the meeting of the librarians and trustees of the state held at Indianapolis, November 10-12, Mr. E. L. Craig, secretary of the Library Board, was elected president of the Library Trustees Association, and Miss Georgie McAfee, Chief of the Extension

Department, was elected secretary of the Indiana Library Association.

This form will be mailed out to about 40 persons as publicity material each month.

LIBRARY-EXTRAVAGANZA A RYTHMICAL PHANTASY OF BIBLIOTHECAL EVOLUTION.

(Presented by Indianapolis librarians at Joint Conference of I. L. T. A. and I. L. A., Nov. 11, 1920.)

Lyrics by Mary Dyer Lemon, Indianapolis Public Library and Anna Poucher, Indiana State Library.

Reader—Demarchus C. Brown.

Accompanists—Anna Poucher, Elizabeth Ohr.

Stage Directors—Scott & Scott.

Art Director—Maurine Rayle.

Time: From the beginning.

Place: Hoosier librarian.

Music: "Hearts and Flowers" during reading.

PROLOGUE.

Good friends! it is a tale that must be told,
A Fantasy of Books—see it unfold
By means of costume, paint and wondrous
grace

Of limb and smile; in pantomime we trace
The evolution of the jobs that now we hold.

It is a story of much work and pain,
Small glory there for pioneers to gain!
The marvellous unfoldment it will tell
Of libraries, and how they grew and grew,
From several books much worn and read in
two,

To modern libraries. E'en look around
Upon this audience, prosperous and sound,
Intelligence and pep show in each face,
With fashions even do you keep apace.
'Twould do Sir Dewey good to look upon you,
Though 646 point 3 he'd classify you.
And all those earlier lights would want to
join you.

They may walk here tonight in ghost attire,

To see their dreams fulfilled, and in us fire
New zeal, and set for us new goals,
Now that the women can go always to the
polls.

Bear with each actor here upon the stage,
Be it librarian, attendant, page,
He'll do his best to please you and portray
The part he is to act, and so mind not
If he has dipped too freely in the pot
Of rouge, if costume gapes, or wig's askew,
If legs grow stiff and he forgets his cue,
Forgive! he cannot help the way he looks—
On with the Fantasy! of Libraries and
Books!

—M. D. L.

The Library Spirit.

'Twas Chaos and Old Night! The world was
dark,
Fear reigned. 'Twas deemed beside the mark
To have a mind and think. When lo, a light
Dispelled the gloom, supplanted might with
right.

This dull old place a greater freedom took
A golden glow—THE LIBRARY SPIRIT—
Look!

—M. D. L.

Descent of The Library Spirit, (Music:
Yankee Doodle) Charlotte Evelyn i.e. C. E.
Rush.

Book Showers.

The light had come to stay. Folks pooled
their books

That they had read, then stored away in
nooks,

Showers of books, all kinds, from "How To
Swim"

To "How To Take a Ford Tire Off the Rim".
Showers of books! A cloud burst through
the war

Came with the light. Behold them! Here
they are.

—M. D. L.

Thereupon the Books shower and ballet
(Music: April Showers).

Six girls from Indianapolis Public Li-
brary—Library Spirit welcomes books and
participates in ballet.

TRAINED LIBRARIAN.

But what are books per se? Of no avail!
And so a marvellous creature next we hail—
The TRAINED LIBRARIAN! who, with
wondrous skill

Directs, controls, dispenses at free will.
What wisdom, tact, discretion, this one
shows!

What wonder that this head holds all it
knows!

Yet you will say when this fair type you
scan,

"Tis training, and not reading makes the
man".

—A. P.

Then arriveth the trained Librarian (Music: There's a Long, Long Trail) Wilhelmina Jane i.e. W. J. Hamilton, Library Spirit and Books welcome trained Librarian.

Standard Sizes.

And now upon the stage will trip,
With many a clip and paper slip,
Our STANDARD SIZES. Note the charm
That goes with symmetry and form.
Note, too, alas! how hard to escape
The fetters of too much red tape.
But even as these dancers trip,
The long red tape is heard to snip!
And freed at last, away they trip!
Standards of true librarianship!

—A. P.

Enter the Standard Sizes sextet from
State House libraries (Music: Air du Roi)
Library Spirit and Trained librarian welcome
Standard Sizes, Spirit breaks the bonds
of red tape and participates in ballet.

Carnegie Spirit.

And now "a spirit, pure and bright,
With something of an angel light,"
Pervades our Library world.
It dwells in classic marble halls;
Sometimes in just plain stucco walls
Its pinions are unfurled.
But tho' it spread from sea to sea,
To help and bless humanity,
'Tis said it doth predominate

In special favor o'er our state.
CARNEGIE SPIRIT! Man for aye
Will praise thy generosity,
And feel through ages yet unsaid,
Thy spirit hovering overhead.

—A. P.

Then, oh then, Carnegie benefactions
(Music: I Dream't I dwel't in Marble Halls)
Library Spirit, Books and Trained Librarians
welcome the Carnegie Spirit—Dr. John
Oliver.

Library Associations.

Now man was never meant to be alone,
And always by his company is he known—
So when we sought ASSOCIATION fair,
And craved the good to be derived there,
Up sprang three maidens fair to see,
To charm us with their company.

As "ALA", "ILA", "ILTA", do you know
them,

And great should be the homage you should
show them!

I pray you, join them. You will be
Established in society.

—A. P.

What ho—the Associations (Music: Hail,
Hail, the Gang's All Here) Grace Nixon,
Jessie P. Boswell, Maude Venn, Greeted by
Library Spirit and Trained Librarian, who
join in their dance.

Library Periodicals.

Another need is now apparent,
For LIBRARY JOURNAL and OCCUR-
RENT,

And PUBLIC LIBRARIES. These we read,
And all their admonitions heed.

At first the weighty things we spurn,
And oh! how quickly do we turn

To "Personals", to "who went where",
And what librarians salaries are.

Then we go back and read all over,
From title page unto the cover.

New aims they do in us create,
And our ambitions stimulate!

—A. P.

Here come the Periodicals (Music: The

Flambeaux) Dorothea Krull, Mary Wheeler, Ruth Phythian, wearing sandwich boards that were remarkable facsimilies of the periodicals. Welcomed by Spirit, Books, Librarians and Associations.

Enlightened Board.

But mercy! how the trustees needed light!
They didn't know, themselves, their hopeless plight.
They met together when they pleased and then
That done, they thought they'd served their fellow men.
The Librarian would not have her standards lowered,
She set to work—presto—Enlightened Board!

—M. D. L.

Behold! The Enlightened Board (Music: Shine Little Glow Worm, Twinkle, Twinkle) Julia i.e. Julian Davis. Welcomed by Spirit, Librarian and Associations.

Library Legislation.

A need for legislation soon was seen
Laws codified and such—see what we mean?
So now each year we storm the Legislature
With bills to pass, of a library nature.
Some laws have passed, township and county too.

There's nothing we can't tackle now nor do.
Library Legislation comes upon the stage
And dances to our tune—despite his age!

—M. D. L.

Next appeareth Library Legislation (Music: Air du Roi) Pauline i.e. Paul Hadley. Greeted by Library Spirit, Trained Librarian and Enlightened Board.

Library Extension.

Some things there are that never know dimension,

A thing that's good, will always bear extension—

So, see how from one good library grows
The COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, BRANCH, and
goodness knows!

Who ever thought we'd live to see the day
When old Parnassus took his classic way!
With skill you see him "Dodge" his foes,
And scatter good where'er he goes.
So now we call to your attention
The growth of LIBRARY EXTENSION.

—A. P.

Come Library Extension Activities (Music: Artillery Song) Blanche Garber, Edna Levey, Dorothy Phillips. Welcomed by Spirit, Librarian and Books.

Enlarged Budget.

Now libraries are (to you it may seem funny!)

Of little help without some funds or money.
Moral support was all right as it went,
But 'twould not buy a book or pay the rent.
Coal must be bought and salaries be paid,
Supplies be ordered—brick foundations laid.
Expenses soared, we leave you then to judge it,

If this should not come next—the Enlarged Budget!

—M. D. L.

The whole rout welcomes with great glee
The Enlarged Budget (Music: I Want to Spread a Little Sunshine) Titania i.e. Titus Everett.

Longer Vacations and Shorter Hours.

Now staffs are human, 'course they like to play!

They labor hard, so need a shorter day.
We love our work, and so do you, but gee!
Who wants to toil straight through eternity?

It was not long until the higher powers
Decreed "Vacations long, and shorter hours!"

—M. D. L.

Longer Vacations—Amy Winslow.
Shorter Hours—the little Misses Snyder.
Welcomed by the Trained Librarian.
Pretty dance by the Hours.

Smiling Staff.

The patrons now are greeted with a staff
That smiles and smiles, and sometimes has
to laugh
From downright joy, that it can ever be
With such kind folks, and from dull care be
free.

Especially they smile when asked by patrons
standing near,

"What do you ladies have to pay to get to
work in here?"

—M. D. L.

All Salute The Smiling Staff—Mrs. Millie
Drane who enters to the tune of "Pack All
Your Troubles".

Pleased Public.

Now since we have a smiling staff,
It naturally will ensue,
If only from reflection
That our patrons will smile too.
So here's to those we strive to please—
Of every type and clan—
The youth in Life's green spring, the child,
The matron and the man.
They ask for books of every size,
Of every hue, no doubt—
But library folks do soon grow wise,
So love-stories we dole out—
But if they bring a strange request
That taxes brain and skill,
To please them we do try our best,
And withal love them still.
You'll see them now upon the stage,
Our PUBLIC. Note their kind and age.
Now is it not a task, to please,
When people ask such things as these?

—A. P.

To the tune of Miles of Smiles enter the
Pleased Public of every sort, Miss Browning,
Miss Hartman, Mr. J. P. Dunn, Miss Jessup,
Mrs. Hamilton and Louis DeWald. Wel-
comed by the Librarian and the Books
they propound the questions of Mr. Pear-
son's "The Reference Librarian".

Epilogue.

And now kind friends, the tale is told—
And as you've seen each phase unfold,
Perchance some power the gift did g'ive you,
To see yourselves as others see you.
Or, it may be, less kindly fate
Puts those in nine two 0, point eight.
Who did this function perpetrate.
But this one thing we do entreat—
Think not this Fantasy's complete,
For work like ours is never done—
The best is always yet to come,
The last, for which the first we plan.
So, still strive on, with courage true,
And scale, with lodestar guiding you,
New heights not reached by any man.
And if e'en now you needs must heed
"The restless sands' incessant fall",
The "Importunate hours that hours succeed,
And Duty keeping pace with all",
Go forth! Take up the daily grind,
And in this thought contentment find—
Who serves his purpose well below,
Will go where good librarians go.

—A. P.

THE REFERENCE LIBRARIAN.

At times behind a desk he sits,
At times about the room he flits,
Folks interrupt his perfect ease
By asking questions such as these:
"How tall was prehistoric man?"
"How old, I pray, was Sister Ann?"
"What should you do if cats have fits?"
"What woman first invented mitts?"
"Who said 'To labor is to pray'?"
"How much did Daniel Lambert weigh?"
"Should you spell it 'Wo' or 'Woe'?"
"What is the fare to Kokomo?"
"Is Clark's name really, truly Champ?"
"Can you lend me a postage stamp?"
"Have you the rimes of Edward Lear?"
"What wages do they give you here?"
"What dictionary is the best?"
"Did Brummel wear a satin vest?"

"How do you spell 'anaemic', please?"
 "What is a Gorgonzola cheese?"
 "Who ferried souls across the Styx?"
 "What is the square of ninety-six?"
 "Are oysters good to eat in March?"
 "Are green bananas full of starch?"
 "Where is that book I used to see?"
 "I guess you don't remember me?"
 "Haf you der Hohenzollernspiel?"
 "Where shall I put this apple peel?"
 "Ou est, m'sieu, la grande Larousse?"
 "Do you say 'two-spot' or the 'deuce'?"
 "Say, mister, where's the telephone?"
 "Now which is right, to 'lend' or 'loan'?"
 "How do you use this catalogue?"
 "Oh, hear that noise, is that my dog?"
 "Have you a book called 'Shapes of Fear'?"
 "You mind if I leave baby here?"
 —Edmund Pearson in the Boston Transcript.

FOUND AT THE CONFERENCE.

One fraternity pin.
 One black glove.
 One white glove.

These can be had by applying to Rev. M. H. Krauss, Secretary I. L. T. A., 1719 West 24th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

COUNTY UNIT FOR LIBRARY SERVICE A COOPERATIVE AGENCY.

What It Means.

To Everybody in the County—

All the property of the county behind this educational effort.

Equal book privileges to city home and farm home.

Books for the whole family.

Books that will help with the work.

Story books for the children.

Books about things that are happening in the world.

Books just for fun.

To the County Resident—

A librarian in town who is eager to select and send every book you want.

A collection of choice books for each farm home reading table.

To the Small Town Dweller—

A central library in which city and county share alike.

A local branch with more books at less expense than by local maintenance.

A small town library run without begging or subscription.

A changing and constantly freshened local book supply.

The privilege of borrowing any new book from the central library.

To the Rural Schools—

An interchangeable county system.

A suitable collection of books in each room.

School library cared for by a trained librarian.

School library books bound and mended.

School libraries accounted for—growing instead of decreasing.

Helps for the teacher.

To each worker it brings through books the advice and help of the expert.

We Need the County Library Because—

The kind of recreation afforded by books is one of the most pleasant and is the cheapest when gained through libraries.

Children of the country communities should have the same privileges enjoyed by those of the city.

More people are attracted to the community which offers such advantages.

COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE.

What It Will Cost.

It Will Cost the County—

From one to five-tenths of a mill tax.

One-tenth of a mill will cover books and service in common but will not cover local maintenance.

Three-tenths of a mill tax will probably furnish books, service, periodicals, and reading rooms.

A maximum of five-tenths for adequate library service, without local taxes.

It Will Cost the Business Man—

Whose property is assessed at \$5,000—

Fifty cents (one-tenth of a mill) for book service.

One dollar and a half (three-tenths of a mill) for full service.

Whose property is assessed at \$1,000—

Ten cents (one-tenth of a mill) for book service.

Thirty cents (three-tenths of a mill) for full service.

It Will Cost the Community—

From one to three-tenths of a mill instead of one mill, which is the usual city library tax in Indiana.

WHERE CAN YOU GET MORE FOR LESS?

For the small town it is the county unit or no library service.

For the city of the central library, it means increased book supply.

For both it means a better town with more educational and recreational advantages.

OREGON STATE LIBRARY.

THE SWITZERLAND COUNTY LIBRARY AT VEVAY.

Harriet Turner.

It seems scarcely possible that within three hundred miles of Chicago and only sixty-five miles from Cincinnati and Louisville, there are more than two hundred and twenty square miles of territory entirely lacking in transportation facilities other than that provided by the much maligned Ford; a community where the uncertainty of getting out is as nothing compared to the difficulty of getting back especially if one is stranded on the Kentucky side of the river and dependent on the whims of the weather man and the pleasure of the ferryman; a place where high school valedictorians have never been on a train and where people have reached three score and ten years and glory in the fact that they have never seen a locomotive; where people living within twenty miles of the county seat all their lives have never visited it.

However, just such a community may be found in southeastern Indiana, most beautifully situated on the Ohio River and en-

circled by the gracefully rounded hills so characteristic of southern Indiana and Kentucky—hills, which seem to exclude all the turmoil, all the wars and rumors of wars of the outside world. Edward Eggleston, whose early home was in Switzerland County has ably described this community with its historic background and rich traditions of pioneer life in "Roxy", "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" and "The Hoosier Schoolboy". Many of the inhabitants are descendants of the splendid French and German Swiss peasants, who settled there over a hundred years ago, attracted by the possibility of cultivating vineyards on the sunny hillsides. The population of the county is about ten thousand, about seventy-five per cent of which lives in the rural districts and engages in agriculture. The district embraces some of the richest as well as of the poorest land in the state. The principal crop is tobacco, although wheat and corn are raised to a considerable extent. The largest town in the county, Vevay, numbering twelve hundred people, is nestled down at the foot of the hills in the extreme southwestern part of the country.

For a number of years before the legislature of 1917 passed the county library law for Indiana, Vevay had enjoyed the use of a small but popular subscription library known as the Methodist Lyceum. Later, when the Township Extension Act became effective, library service was extended to Jefferson and York Townships and two stations were operated in connection with the central library. This central library was housed in a single crowded store room, the center of which was occupied by a large stove distinguished by a tendency to fall over when jostled by the eager crowds, which thronged the room on each night of opening. The workroom was approached by a separate outside stairway and the librarian built her own fires the greater part of the time.

Immediately upon passage of the necessary legislation the active and keenly interested board of trustees took steps to extend the use of the library to the residents of the entire county and the effort was made to

secure a Carnegie building. Even when the requisite number of signatures had been secured, there remained many obstacles in the way of county extension, not the least of which was the rivalry existing between Vevay and more remote parts of the county, whose natural trading centers were outside the county. With the county seat and library headquarters so poorly located with reference to distribution, with the roads notorious throughout the state for their neglected condition, with the income derived from the county tax out of proportion to the needs of the new organization, which must expand at once to meet the needs of ten thousand people instead of twenty-five hundred, some method of distribution at once economical and efficient had to be adopted and put into practice.

Eleven centers were selected for stations. They varied in size from hamlets comprising a church, a general store, a school and half a dozen houses—the entire community numbering perhaps seventy-five people—to an incorporated town such as Patriot with its own township high school and a population of three hundred and fifty.

The usual method of procedure was for the librarian and a trustee to visit the prospective site and seek a suitable location and care taker for the books. Usually the store as the most public place proved most desirable. But in the event of the existence of a deadly rivalry between two store keepers located at the same cross roads, it seemed advisable to seek neutral territory for such a democratic institution as the library. The office of the township trustee served in one instance; the telephone exchange with "Central" as librarian in another. In one enlightened community the school house served as a community center and as headquarters for the local Ladies' Aid and accommodations for the library were secured there. In another place the Sunday School seemed the only solution, being the only public place in the village, and thither the books were taken and thither the librarian resorted to convince the superintendent that libraries and Sunday Schools were not incompatible.

A private home would seem the least desirable location of all, yet in several cases stations established in private homes proved among the most successful of any, largely because of the fine community spirit and the personality of the librarian in charge.

Too much can not be said of the importance of the work of the volunteer librarians, who gave so fully and unselfishly of their time and who in several instances held continuous open house that the residents of the neighborhood might enjoy full use of the books and magazines furnished. The person sought for this position was one, who embodied all the graces, virtues and qualities, which, according to the professional journals, should be inherent in every library worker. In some cases this ideal was found in a local teacher, some times in a public spirited house wife, or, in a young girl or boy assistant to the storekeeper. Collections of books varying in size from seventy-five to four hundred volumes were sent to the stations. The stations were open for the distribution of books once, twice, three times a week or "all the time" dependent upon the pleasure and convenience of the volunteer librarian. They were visited at intervals by the county librarian and the effort was made to change the collections once every three months either wholly or in part.

In such small communities the stations largely advertised themselves although the usual publicity methods were also employed, including newspaper notices, talks to teachers' and farmers' institutes, exhibits at institutes, fairs, etc., and through the use of the library auditorium for public meetings and story hours. The stations served to popularize the central library very rapidly and increased the demands for books on every subject from a frantic appeal for a "horse doctor book" to requests for material for Children's Day programs. Reference work at long distance has its disadvantages but the telephone and parcels post proved effectual allies.

Work through the rural schools was undertaken only as a means of advertising the

library, as the school term was so short—in some districts only three or four months. However, cooperation with the teachers was one of the most effectual means of spreading understanding of the aims and purposes of the library throughout the county. This was accomplished through talks by the librarian at county and township institutes, at least one meeting of each institute being held in the central library during the year. At this meeting books pertaining to class work were displayed, application blanks for pupils distributed and reference lists suggested. Each new individual familiarized with the work of the library means one more friend and just that much more understanding and appreciation on the part of the general public.

At the close of the second year under the county library system the library of five thousand volumes was comfortably housed in an attractive building, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation, and was circulating thirty thousand volumes per year, seventy-five percent. of these to the rural districts. The number of borrowers had more than doubled and the general appreciation was voiced many times during the year by happy patrons, who said:

"I don't know what we should do without this library," and "This is the best thing that ever happened to this community."

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION'S WORK.

Oct. 1, 1919-Sept. 30, 1920.

- 247 visits made by Public Library Commission staff.
- 155 Indiana public libraries visited.
- 39 school visits made by the Commission staff.
- 5 new towns obtaining library service.
- 3 Library boards reorganized under Public Library act of 1901.
- 6 more libraries starting county service.
- 10 more townships served under Township support act of 1911.

13 public library book collections organized.

13 high school and college library collections organized.

13 district meetings planned for and attended by Commission staff.

37 students instructed in summer school.

39,037 volumes circulated by Traveling Library Department.

229 associations served by Traveling Library Department.

89 new stations served by Traveling Library Department.

THE YEAR'S LIBRARY PROBLEMS IN THE STATE AT LARGE.

Tax Appropriations.

The amendments to last year's new tax law obtained from the special session of the legislature this past summer once more placed in the hands of local library boards the right to fix the library tax rate. As a result, next year's income in the cities of the state will be fairly adequate wherever the library board made a careful study of the institution's needs and based the tax rate on this study. No tax law of any sort will ensure results for the inactive, uninterested, or overthriftly library board.

Only four cases of questioning the city library tax rate came to the attention of the Public Library Commission. The amendment states that local tax rates may be reviewed by the County Council only upon a petition signed by twenty tax payers specifically protesting a particular tax. An attempt was made in regard to the Muncie Library tax to have this considered by the Delaware County Council along with certain protested rates, although no protest against the library tax had been filed. A vigorous objection to this by the President of the Library Board backed by the State Board of Accounts, prevented such an extralegal consideration and the levy stood at five cents where the board fixed it. In Connersville some confusion exists as to why the tax was not levied at the rate fixed by

vote of the board. No record can be found of a certification of this rate by the board, and a reduced rate may be the result of somebody's clerical frailty. The budget as required by law was not adopted and published here. The Evansville tax rate fixed by the Library Board at 6½ cents was cut to six cents by the County Council, a loss of about \$5,000, but the Cass County Council in spite of the tax payers' protest, approved the 8 cent levy fixed by the Logansport Library Board.

A difficulty caused by the tax law which in spite of amendments will plague us for some time is that in regard to township levies, and this is a vital matter in two-thirds of Indiana's libraries located in towns of less than 3,000. Most of such towns could not support any adequate service without the township's cooperation, and the adequacy depends on the extent of co-operation.

The township rate is not fixed and certified by the library board but by the township advisory board and this is the crux of the matter. Until last year we could enforce through the courts a five cent minimum tax. Advisory boards this year have tended to stand by the one and two cent rates permitted them last year in spite of the fact that it meant an inadequate appropriation. A three or four cent rate would bring in all the income needed, yet it is doubtful whether such a low levy would have any standing in court. It seems possible that we are not entirely through with the tax matter yet, so it will probably not be wise to reduce the legal minimum. If the valuations tend to sink, it would be a difficult matter to get our minimum rate raised again.

Library Personnel and Salaries.

Another problem which has hindered the best service in libraries throughout Indiana is the rapid change in employees. This is in a large measure due to the fact that the salaries paid by libraries cannot compete with those offered in other lines. Library work has compensations, but one must eat and be clothed. The cost is not measured

simply in rapid change of staff, but in unrest and dissatisfaction which prevents strong service. The librarian who in one of our towns of 15,000 gets \$70 per month after eight years service, and who knows that a neighbor's daughter fresh from high school is getting the same salary for clerking in a grocery store, has not the frame of mind to give the best service to the community which is so underpaying her. The report on salaries submitted by the joint committee from the Indiana Library Trustees Association and the Indiana Library Association should be carefully considered by all the library boards in the state.

The Commission's Problems.

The Commission's own problems were largely those involved in trying to make an income quite inadequate hitherto, stretch to cover continually increased charges for everything, books, periodicals, traveling expenses, and salaries. We loaned an experienced first assistant for six months to establish a county library on a working basis, and employed in her place a summer school graduate at a saving of \$225. We ran a short staff for three months and our work is still behind as a consequence.

Before the fiscal year was half over, it was seen that the funds appropriated by the legislature of 1919 were not going to be sufficient to carry on the work as done previous years. Aid from a special session of the legislature was uncertain, so that the only solution was to cut off some of our activities. Visiting except in cases of urgent need was stopped and traveling expenses saved.

The special session in July gave the Commission a supplementary appropriation of \$1,000 but this was all needed for the ordinary expenses of the office and did not permit the permanent strengthening of the staff nor any visiting to offset the loss earlier in the year. This appropriation was strictly limited to the year ending September 30th and until a supplementary appropriation for the year starting October 1, 1920, is made by the next legislature, we

cannot make any permanent plans. Salary raises for the coming year are imperative and they can only be met by a curtailed staff until relief is assured.

During the year just past there were four resignations from a staff of six. Miss Elizabeth Ronan, first assistant organizer for three years, and member of the staff for five years, Miss Grace L. Horne, head of traveling library department for five years, member of the staff for seven, Miss Jane R. G. Marshall, school library organizer, Miss Helen Van Cleave, office assistant. In each case these young women whom we had trained, went to other libraries at much higher salaries than the State of Indiana offered them.

Work With Schools.

While the Commission's first duty is towards the Public Libraries of Indiana, the acute needs of the high schools as other heads that were given much thought. For the past four years Commission organizers were sent to aid schools in putting their collections into shape and in establishing records and proper methods of care, whenever the school authorities were willing to provide for the organizer's living expenses while engaged in this work.

This work has grown steadily until last year forty visits to high schools and colleges were made in the course of our school work. Three of these were in the nature of talks to Parent-Teachers Associations and Teachers Institutes, 24 were single visits for talking over problems, and advising with the school authorities, and 13 were actual organization visits as compared with seven the year before. The schools thus served were the high schools at Arlington, Ben Davis, Berne, Fisher High School (Warren Township, Marion County), Hamlet, Hillsdale, Chester Township High School (Wabash County), Petersburg, Poling, Shelbyville Junior High School, Trafalgar, Union Mills, and the Manchester College Library.

Miss Jane Marshall in whose charge this school work had been placed, was admir-

ably fitted for the problems which came up and it was with great regret that the Commission released her to take an Illinois position which offered twice the salary Indiana had been paying. It is hoped that the coming legislature will make possible the employment of a well equipped organizer for this work. At present the Commission has been obliged to give up the high school work entirely in order to use the funds available in retaining qualified helpers for the public library work which is our first charge. In this connection, we desire to quote from a letter addressed to us by Mr. W. E. Wagoner, Superintendent of Schools at Arlington.

"For the past few weeks I have been checking the data gathered by the State Rural School Survey Commission concerning the consolidated and township schools of the state. From the work that I have done thus far, one of the very weakest places in the organization of the smaller schools of the state is the lack of libraries, library facilities and library management."

This is the weakness that the Public Library Commission desires to help remedy by an appropriation which will permit the employment of a special school library worker.

We must mention in this connection the work done by Miss Marshall in compiling for publication by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a list of recommended books for high school libraries. This list which has not yet come from the press, will be of much assistance to the township trustees as well as principals and teachers who are selecting books for their respective libraries.

Library Visits.

The visits made by the Commission staff to libraries throughout the state numbered 247. The comparatively small number is due to the short staff and the curtailed traveling, both due to an appropriation that could stretch no further. During each of the two previous years we were able to re-

port visits made to practically all the public libraries of the state, but this year we were able to visit less than three-quarters of them, all but 58 to be exact. A special effort was made to cover the southern part of the state where the libraries as a whole are not so strong. Only seven libraries therefore were unvisited south of the National Road. These were the Association Library and Reading Room at Lyons, the Township Libraries at Milroy, Moscow, and Stilesville, and the Public Libraries at Borden, Carlisle, and Carthage. 27 of the visits were for the purpose of organizing book collections for service, 13 were for the purpose of speaking or advising in campaigns for new libraries, or county extension, while 42 were for the purpose of meeting with library boards.

Public Library Organization Work.

Organization work was done in fourteen public libraries this year in addition to the thirteen school libraries. These organization visits varied from three days to a week, depending on the size of the collection, the technical knowledge of the town librarian, and the volunteer help to be obtained for the routine mechanical work. In several cases the instruction of a new and inexperienced librarian was a vital part of the work accomplished. In Lawrenceburgh three days were spent starting the new automobile service for book distribution throughout the two townships where hitherto only school service had been given. Three of the organization visits were in libraries which have been in existence for a long time but where through neglect or through changes in librarians, the records and books had gotten into a condition that made good work impossible. The other ten organization visits were for the purpose of starting service for the first time, or reorganizing a library which had moved into new quarters and needed an overhauling. The ten public libraries thus aided were those located at Fremont, French Lick, Ladoga, Nashville, Newburgh, Oakland City, Paoli, Pennville, Rockport and Warren.

New Libraries.

Five new public libraries were established during the past year. Undoubtedly if the Carnegie Corporation had resumed its donations for library buildings, this number would be larger.

Washington Township, Hendricks County, formerly served by the Plainfield Library, decided this year to maintain its own library. This will be located at Avon, an unincorporated village. The management is in the hands of the township trustee and two other library board members appointed under the Public Library Commission act of 1899. The other new libraries were organized under the Public Library Act of 1901. A town tax only was levied in Fairmount, a town and township tax in French Lick and Lynn, and a town and county tax in Nashville and Brown County. The establishment of the last removes one of our libraryless counties and leaves but three of these, Crawford, Dubois, and Pike. Library rooms have been opened and service established in Avon, French Lick, Lynn, and Nashville. Of the libraries organized previously reading rooms were opened during the year at Greentown, Ladoga, North Judson, and Swayzee. With the opening of the new Jennings County Library building February 28th, library service in North Vernon was made available for the first time. New association libraries were established at Campbellsburg, Elizabethtown, and Middlebury.

Library campaigns were discussed during the year at Bicknell, Centerville, Clarks Hill, Clay City, Edinburgh, Huntingburg, Loo-gootee, Upland, and Winslow. Inquiries came to the Commission offices from Christney, Gaston, Macy, Marshall, Pekin, and Trafalgar, but in these cases it seemed wise to advise against the establishment of separate libraries and to urge co-operation with a neighboring library under the township or county acts.

The library boards reported at Albany and Morristown have gone out of existence without ever levying a library tax. The School Board Library at Markle which had existed for 25 years, went out of existence

as a separate library last fall and became a part of the township high school's equipment.

Three libraries were reorganized during the year under the Act of 1901. In Madison one of the oldest library associations in the state turned its property over to a Public Library Board, and a small appropriation of \$500 per year is replaced by a city and county tax levy of \$7,000. In Elwood the library had existed under a specially appointed board since 1898 and in Teil City the library had been in charge of the School Board since 1904. There remain six city libraries, Anderson, Bedford, Jeffersonville, Marion, Michigan City, and Richmond, organized under special laws, and twenty under the School Board Act of 1881-3.

Counties, Cities and Towns Without Library Service.

Three counties with an aggregate population of 50,000 have no public libraries. These are:

Crawford (population)	11,201
Property valuation	\$ 5,065,475
Dubois (population)	19,915
Property valuation	\$17,364,030
Pike (population)	18,864
Property valuation	\$18,213,885

Crawford contains no cities and its five towns range in population from 125 to 700. The maximum valuation of any of these is \$500,000. The county seat, English, has a population of 576 and a valuation of \$339,785.

Dubois County contains

Jasper (County seat) population	2,539
Valuation	\$1,938,195
Huntingburg population	3,261
Valuation	\$2,467,885

Pike County Contains

Petersburg (County seat) population	2,367
Valuation	\$1,745,195
Winslow population	1,140
Valuation	\$ 556,335

Indiana has five cities or towns over 3,000 without public libraries. These are Bicknell,

Knox County (population 7,365); Jasonville, Greene County (population 4,461); West Terre Haute, town, Vigo County (population 4,307); West Lafayette, town, Tippecanoe County (population 3,830), and Huntingburg, Dubois County (population 3,261). Six other cities and towns exist with population of from 2,000 to 3,000 with no library privileges. These are the cities of Jasper, population 2,539; Batesville, 2,361; and Loogootee 2,335, and the towns of Petersburg 2,367, Edinburg 2,376, and Bremen 2,084. Six cities and towns exist without public libraries with populations of from 1,500 to 2,000. These are Shelburn 1,814, Dugger 1,679, Hymera 1,599, Veedersburg, city, 1,580, Broad Ripple 1,552 and Berne 1,537. There are 18 more towns of from 1,000 to 1,500 without public library facilities, Albany, Argos, Beech Grove, Bourbon, Clay City, Crothersville, Eaton, Farmersburg, Hessville, Hope, Lapel, Middletown (Henry County), Montezuma, Red Key, Summitville, Upland, Shirley, and Winslow.

New Buildings.

Two new Carnegie buildings were dedicated during the past year, that at North Vernon, April 10th, and that at Warren, June 5th.

The Public Library Board at Fremont purchased and is occupying a building formerly a church. This is now valued at \$3,000. Subscriptions amounting to \$10,000 were given the Public Library Board at Nappanee and resulted in the purchase of a very desirable site. The building located on the site is to be remodeled and used as a library temporarily. The Community House at Greenwood which is shared by the Public Library, was opened to the public February 4th. The Carnegie appropriation offered to Greenwood will not be utilized.

Carnegie buildings are under construction at Laporte, Lowell, Scottsburg, and Syracuse, while plans have been accepted by the Carnegie Corporation for the buildings at Hebron, New Carlisle, and North Judson. The plans on which the Linden Public Li-

brary was to be built were quite impossible under the present building conditions. The Library Board has obtained a release from the architect and is seeking an extension of time from the Carnegie Corporation which will permit them to obtain new plans.

A letter from the Corporation under date of October 23, 1920, states "The Trustees of the Corporation sometime ago decided that no applications for the erection of library buildings would be considered while the abnormal conditions prevail which have been created by the war".

Keeping the Carnegie Pledge.

While Indiana may be justly proud of a good record with reference to the keeping of the pledges made by 150 odd libraries in the state to the Carnegie Corporation, it cannot boast an absolutely clean sheet. Three years ago the Corporation reported that three libraries had failed to live up to their pledges and one more refused to respond to repeated requests for a report. Two of these libraries, Covington and Osgood, have since altered the conditions of which the Corporation complained, and are expending annually the amount pledged, though the Corporation lists them this year on a supplementary list of three libraries concerning which it states, "The records of these libraries show that during the last few years the full amount pledged has been provided from taxes and expended. It must be borne in mind, however, that the cost of library service, like everything else, has gone up possibly 100 per cent and that a community may for the last year or two be keeping its pledge technically by providing the stipulated amount from taxes and yet not be adequately supporting its library." Three libraries are listed as not replying to requests for reports. These are Anderson, Newburgh, and East Chicago, the latter being the library that was similarly delinquent three years ago.

Four libraries were reported by the Corporation as delinquent this year, Merom, which was delinquent one year of the two reported and whose average for the two is

below the amount pledged, Kingman, which was on the delinquent list of three years ago and which the Corporation reports as having collected the annual \$800 promised only once in the five years of its existence; Piercetown, which reported an insufficient levy the one year since its establishment; and Tell City, which had existed for two years and which had collected the total amount each year but never expended it. It is hoped that these libraries will make the proper levy next year and clear themselves with the Corporation for the sake of the state's record.

Rural Extension Work.

County Libraries.

Six new county libraries were added to the seven previously giving county service. In 13 counties, 104 townships now obtain library service under the County Library Act of 1917.

Madison and Jefferson County were the first this year to decide on co-operation.

Rochester Public Library will henceforth serve all of Fulton County with the exception of the townships served by Kewanna and Akron.

The minimum one cent tax was levied in Vanderburgh County, for the Evansville Public Library.

Brown County voted a five cent tax which will yield the newly organized Nashville Library about \$1,800.

The Fowler Library has at last obtained a county tax from all parts of Benton County. It will henceforth serve seven townships of the county, Boswell, Earl Park, Otterbein, and Oxford each serving one township in addition.

A two cent tax was voted by the Allen County commissioners to the Fort Wayne Public Library and this will yield about \$18,000 for service to the twenty townships of the largest county in the state.

The public libraries of Bluffton, Brazil, Lebanon, Martinsville, and Tipton offered to serve their respective counties but no petition campaigns were successful and the

commissioners refused to make voluntary levies. In several other counties agitation for county service has developed but the formal consent of the existing local library board has not been obtainable, a necessary preliminary for a campaign.

The Indiana county library law under which such good work is being done, has been much discussed in different parts of the country. The new Kentucky county library law enacted during the year is based very largely on our law, though unfortunately the strong mandatory feature was omitted. The secretary was asked to lead a "county library law" discussion at the meeting of the national League of Library Commissioners and his paper there presented was printed in the Library Journal of September 15th. He spoke by invitation on the "County library work and legislation" at the Iowa Summer Library School and at the state meetings of the Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota Library Associations. A number of articles have appeared in agricultural periodicals featuring the book wagon work done in Cass and Hamilton Counties by the Logansport and Noblesville book wagons. One of the most encouraging features of the work has been the almost unanimous co-operation of the County Superintendents of Education, and County Agricultural Agents, as well as of Granges and Farmers' Federations.

Township Extension.

A number of new townships granted support this year to nearby libraries. These were: French Lick Township aiding the French Lick Public Library; Washington Township establishing a library at Avon (Hendricks Co.); Shawswick Township aiding the Bedford Public Library; Boone Township aiding the Boonville Public Library; Concord Township aiding the Elkhart Public Library; Hamilton Township aiding the Sullivan Public Library; Madison Township, the second township to join with Mooresville; Winfield Township, the second township to join with Crown Point; Union

Township, the third township to join with Franklin; Union Township, the third township to join with Columbia City.

In addition petitions were obtained in Stockton Township for the Linton Public Library and in Pleasant Township for the North Manchester Public Library. The advisory board in the latter township refused to levy the tax, and the case could not be taken into court because of the same flaw in the law which last year lost South Whitley the appropriation from Washington Township, Whitley County. This was the insertion of the word "county" in the law in place of the word "township" by a clerical error in the engrossing room of the 1919 legislature. This permits support on petition from the home township or from a neighboring "county", but not from a neighboring "township". This will be remedied at the next session of the legislature. At Linton the Advisory Board refused the levy but the Library Board will take the matter into court at once.

193 townships are now obtaining library service from 156 libraries, 26 libraries serve more than a single township. Six of these serve three townships each and three serve four townships each. 297 of the 1,016 townships in the state have library service under either county or township units.

Summer School.

The six weeks course in library training was given in June and July. Thirty-seven young women from the public libraries of the state completed the course, twelve of them being librarians and twenty-five assistants. The general courses were given by the Commission staff. Miss Carrie E. Scott of the Indianapolis Public Library, gave the course of ten lectures in Children's work, and Miss Anna G. Birge, formerly with the Wisconsin Library Commission, gave eight lectures on Book Selection. Thirteen other outside speakers gave talks on various phases of library work. One interesting feature was a reunion of the summer classes of 1905, 1910, and 1915.

Library Meetings.

One of the most profitable features of the year's work is the series of spring district meetings which gather together groups of librarians and trustees in various sections of the state for live discussions on all sorts of library problems. At several of last year's meetings Mr. Edmund L. Craig of the Evansville Public Library Board, spoke on "The Part a Trustee plays in the Library's Success". The 1920 meetings were held at Attica, Bloomington (Indiana University), Boonville, Columbus, Elkhart, Gary, Indianapolis (State Library), Jeffersonville, Monticello, New Castle, Portland, Vincennes, and Wabash. The Commission assisted in preparing programs for all these meetings and was represented at all but one.

Indiana was represented at the Colorado Springs and Chicago meetings of the American Library Association by the President of the Indiana Library Association, the President and Secretary of the Public Library Commission, and about fifteen other librarians of the state. Mrs. Ora T. Ross of the Rensselaer Public Library Board was elected Secretary of the Trustees Section of the A. L. A.

Redistribution of Books from A. L. A. War Library Service.

About nine thousand volumes were turned back to the Public Library Commission for redistribution throughout the state when the war work of the American Library Association was discontinued. Equal shares of these books including particularly fine groups of technical books, were assigned to each Congressional District, to the State Library, and to the Traveling Library Department. One or two public libraries in each district supervised the distribution in its district under the direction of the Commission. The libraries so co-operating were those at Evansville, Vincennes, New Albany, North Vernon, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Muncie, Frankfort, Purdue University, Gary, South Bend, Marion, and Fort Wayne.

Traveling Libraries.

The total circulation of books from the Traveling Libraries Department was 39,037 volumes against 42,809 of the preceding year. This loss was partly due to the lack of juvenile books (our shelves were bare by the first of December and money was not available for purchases) which hampered our work for three months in the busiest part of the year, and partly to the disorganized staff resulting from three resignations in rapid succession just before the schools opened in September. There were 374 new requests filled (as against 303 last year, a gain of 23 per cent.) and 273 renewals, a total of 647 requests filled. Libraries were held by 229 associations. 80 of these associations were public libraries.

55 Public Libraries borrowed books from the department during the year, 25 of the 80 which held books returned collections previously borrowed without obtaining other volumes. Most of the libraries included in the 55 were the smaller libraries of the state and a great many of these did not borrow real traveling libraries, but merely groups of from two to a dozen particular titles to meet special local needs. In the future records will be so kept as to permit such small loans being distinguished from boxes of books sent to supplement collections.

The Public Library calls have each year grown more numerous despite attempts to limit this feature of the work and to encourage local boards to fix their tax rate high enough to provide for their own needs. These calls are especially hard on our collection of juvenile books where the supply never meets the demands. On this account, we have this year issued a hard and fast rule to the effect that while the Department will be glad to continue lending fiction and adult books to libraries whose collections are not strong, juvenile books will be sent only to libraries recently established or those starting some new phase of rural extension work for which they have not yet had opportunity to build up book collections.

The condition of children's book collections in local libraries is a subject on which the Commission feels very strongly. "In many fairly wealthy communities the children's shelves are a positive disgrace. Books are altogether too few and many of those in use are in a condition of rags and filth dangerous to health and making impossible any inculcation of proper habits of book care on the part of the children. Whatever the financial condition of the library or whatever demands there may be for other items of maintenance, this is a thing to receive attention first. No condition of poverty can be urged as an adequate excuse for such defective and possibly vicious service to the children. There is not a community in Indiana where proper publicity and proper effort on the part of the library board will not give the children of the community their proper supply of good, clean, and wholesome books." In all communities a third and in many one-half of the entire book fund should be used this next year to build up the children's collections, and in most places in our state any library board that is awake and willing to work can obtain a book fund that is adequate for every sort of good service.

Collections were sent last year into all the counties of the state except 14, Adams, Allen, Blackford, Dearborn, Fayette, Floyd, Hancock, Huntington, Lagrange, Miami, Posey, Tippecanoe, Vanderburgh and Whitley. Five of these, Adams, Allen, Posey, Tippecanoe, and Vanderburgh, had no collections the year before, and four of these five (Tippecanoe is the exception) have borrowed no collections in three years. Two of these counties, Allen and Vanderburgh, are to be served hereafter by county libraries at Fort Wayne and Evansville so they will be well provided for during the coming year. Any person, group, or school in Posey County is permitted to draw books from the strong New Harmony Public Library, so that help from the state is not apt to be needed here.

Traveling Library Department Report.

October 1, 1919—September 30, 1920.

	1919-20	1918-19
New Stations	89	62
Total number of requests filled—		
New	374	303
Renewals	273	355
	<u>647</u>	<u>658</u>
Total volumes lent—		
First loans	20,769	19,268
Renewals	18,258	23,541
	<u>39,037</u>	<u>42,809</u>

Associations holding books during year:

	This year's loans.			
	Ass'n's Requests		Loans	
Public Libraries	80	55	288	18,651
Reading Rooms	3	2	8	767
Rural	4	4	3	122
General reading	31	16	86	5,353
Clubs	30	21	63	1,250
Schools	81	36	199	12,894
	<u>229</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>39,037</u>

Financial Report of the Public Library Commission.

October 1, 1919—September 30, 1920.

Appropriation	\$13,500.00
Refund	19.35
Total	<u>\$13,519.35</u>

Items.	Expenditures.
Books	\$ 2,609.39
Commissioners' expenses	22.03
Express	15.09
Extra help	63.85
Dues	10.00
Clippings	60.00
Supplies and furniture	1,466.84
Periodicals	64.74
Postage	224.04
Distributions	220.13
Salaries	6,816.57
Shipping clerk	346.50
Summer School	332.04
Telegraph and Telephone	67.58
Traveling expenses	1,200.55
Total	<u>\$13,519.35</u>

THE COMMISSION'S FINANCIAL NEED

The 1919 legislature appropriated for the use of the Commission the same annual amount, \$12,500, which had been received since 1913. During the fiscal year 1919-20, the first year of the biennium for which this appropriation was made it was found wholly impossible to get thru the year on this sum and an additional \$1,000 was obtained from the legislature at its recent special session. This was just for the fiscal year just closed, and as yet no additional appropriation is available to supplement this year's \$12,500.

The additional \$1,000 of last year was spent almost entirely for running expenses, only \$100 of the amount going to meet certain salary adjustments which were made in September. As a result of uncertainty as to whether any supplemental appropriation would be available, the work of the commission has been seriously crippled since last March. Library visiting had to be cut down to about half what should be done, and in the latter months of the summer the staff ran on about half strength. Librarians throughout the state are familiar with the fact that six resignations from a commission staff of seven took place during the past year due to the fact that no funds were available to increase salaries, and that competition could not be met. To prevent absolute disorganization of the staff salary readjustments had to be made in September for which the coming legislature must be asked to provide in the shape of supplemental appropriation. Even now because of uncertainty we are running on a short staff, and the congestion of work due to last summer's crippled staff is still with us. We are way behind on our visiting schedule because of this, and deplore the fact that some of the most necessary organization calls have had to be postponed. Three libraries which needed help badly in October will not be visited until January.

It is this staff condition which makes necessary a supplemental appropriation of \$3,500 for the current year. In addition the

Commissioners are asking for an appropriation of \$22,000 per annum for the next biennium. The Commission has been obliged to cut out entirely its organization work with the high schools of the state and since October 1st eight schools have been refused assistance which should be given them, and which could be given with the adequate staff. Library commissions in other states have a worker who gives her entire time to library work with the state institutions. We have not been able to visit an institution in the past three years.

The rise in book costs has made impossible the keeping up to standard of the Traveling Library collection. We are constantly having to refuse aid here. The rise in traveling expenses both railroad fares and hotel charges hinders efficient visiting. The phenomenal rise in printing costs may necessitate making the Occurrent just a news bulletin. Will not librarians and trustees who appreciate the work of the Commission and who have been helped in the past, talk the situation over with the legislators of their districts, and inform them concerning the Commission's needs and importance to the state?

FEWER FREE BOOKLISTS.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board has been forced to increase the Booklist subscription price to \$2. In consequence, the Public Library Commission with its rigidly limited appropriation, must reduce the number of libraries to which it sends the Booklist free. We will henceforth send it only to the eighty libraries with incomes under \$1,500. Among these libraries is the Public Library at Culver which last year was not on the free list.

It is urged that the libraries on the appended list send in their subscription immediately to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago. No library can afford to make up its book orders without the assistance of the monthly Booklist, and it should have proved its worth in the past so that there will be no question about placing the subscription at once.

The Public Libraries located at the following towns have been dropped from the Commission's free list. The December Booklist is the last they will receive and they must place their subscriptions directly in order not to miss the January number.

Albany	Mooresville
Albion	New London
Boonville	Otterbein
Butler	Owensville
Carlisle	Oxford
Carmel	Pendleton
Covington	Rockville
Earl Park	Royal Center
Flora	Shoals
Fort Branch	South Whitley
Greenwood	Stilesville
Ligonier	Sullivan
Linden	Syracuse
Linton	Thorntown
Markle	Union City
Mentone	Waveland
Milford	Winchester
Mitchell	Worthington
Monon	Yorktown

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD OF I. L. A.

The Executive Board of the Indiana Library Association held a meeting in the office of the Secretary of the Public Library Commission, December 10, 1920. Miss Mary Torrance, Miss Margaret Wade, Miss Esther McNitt and Mr. Hamilton were present. The possibility of a tri-state meeting in 1921 was discussed, but it was decided that a separate meeting for Indiana should be held in Muncie probably October 19, 20 and 21.

The question of establishing a library school in Indiana was brought up and it was decided not to try to push the matter in the coming session of the Legislature. However, the following committee was appointed to investigate the subject and to be ready to report at the 1921 meeting: Miss Ethel McCollough, Mr. Louis J. Bailey, Mr. Charles Rush, Miss Virginia Tutt, Miss Margaret Wade, and Mr. William J. Hamilton. This committee was also requested

to suggest a plan for getting recruits for the library profession. The committee appointed to amend the by-laws at the 1920 meeting was requested to continue to act and to be ready to make suggestions at the next annual meeting as to the amendments which should be made to the Constitution. Mr. Hamilton stated that a part of the report on salaries given at the 1920 meeting would be incorporated in the annual report of the Public Library Commission.

The Minutes of the Executive Meeting in March, 1920, were read and the plans for the 1921 meeting were discussed in brief. It was decided that Miss Klingholtz of Evansville College with the assistance of Miss Estella Wolfe of Indiana University Library should be appointed to take charge of the college section at the next meeting, and make it a more important section than it had been in the past. It was also suggested that some means be taken by which the libraries all over the state should be closed during the entire session at the next meeting. Henry Seidel Canby was suggested as a possible speaker; and for the stunt side, a play was suggested.

The question of library instruction in schools was brought up and the possibility of having one program of the Teachers' Institute for next year devoted to the subject, Library Facilities in the State and the Use of the Library in the Schools, was discussed.

ESTHER U. McNITT,
Secretary pro tem.

FILLING LIBRARY VACANCIES.

A communication has just been received from A. L. A. Headquarters stating that that office is constantly receiving inquiries from librarians in various parts of the country asking concerning vacancies elsewhere. In some cases an applicant can be referred directly to a library, but very often the inquiry is only a preliminary one and to be of most service, Headquarters must know what our Indiana libraries have to offer and what facts the librarians would like to give possible applicants. Will not librarians who

are apt to have vacancies communicate to Headquarters any suggestions or information that may prove mutually helpful?

INDIANA NEWS COMPANY.

Inadvertently the name of the Indianapolis News Company was listed with magazine subscription agencies in the October Occurrent. The name should have been that of the Indiana News Co., 110 North Senate Ave., Indianapolis. This company handles book orders as well, and has been quoting particularly good prices on copyright reprints. They quoted a librarian recently a 30 per cent. discount on works of fiction and are prepared to handle book orders of all sorts.

INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY CLUB.

After sleeping peacefully for five years past, the Indianapolis Library Club is to hold the first meeting of its 1921 series at the Public Library Wednesday evening, January 12th. The organization is open to all employees and friends of the dozen libraries in Indianapolis, and of the seventeen public libraries in nearby counties who are within an hour's ride of the city.

The object of the club is at once sociability and profit, and an interesting series of programs is being planned by a committee made up of Miss Mayme C. Snipes, Miss Esther McNitt, and Miss Frieda Woerner. An evening meeting is planned for March, a Saturday afternoon picnic for May and a Summer School frolic for July.

1921 DISTRICT MEETINGS.

January.

North Vernon, Thursday, January 20.
Muncie, Tuesday, January 25.

February.

Evansville, Thursday, February 3.
Lafayette, Tuesday, February 8.
Bedford, Wednesday, February 16.

March.

Indianapolis, Tuesday, March 1.
Warsaw, Thursday, March 3.
Louisville, Ky., Thursday, March 10.
Hammond, Thursday, March 17.

April.

Clinton, Wednesday, April 6.
Aurora, Thursday, April 21.
Bluffton, Wednesday, April 27.
Angola, Thursday, April 28.

May.

Noblesville, Wednesday, May 4.
Grandview, Wednesday, May 11.
Laporte, Thursday, May 19.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Open Courses, February 7—April 29, 1921.

The Library School of the New York Public Library offers courses to properly qualified auditors. For admission to these courses the Faculty requires some years of library experience such as will enable those attending the lectures to make full use of the opportunities provided. Faculty member in general charge, Miss Margaret Jackson.

The group of courses will consist of lectures, round tables, conferences and visits. There will be opportunity for consultation with lecturers, and arrangements will be made, if it is desired and possible, for practical work in the New York Public Library and other local libraries. The instruction will be under the direction of the faculty of the Library School and of numerous prominent librarians.

Courses Which May Be Elected as a Group, or Separately.

1. Administration. 12 periods.
2. Art and the Book. 12 periods. Various speakers.
3. Book Selection. 12 periods. Various speakers.

4. Children's Work and Literature. 12 periods.

5. Current Events.

6. Library and Community. 12 periods.
Mr. F. M. Jenkins, Librarian, Russell Sage Foundation.

7. Reference Work. 12 periods.

8. School Libraries. 12 periods.

9. Special Libraries, methods and material. 24 periods.

It is desired to render as broadly available as possible the local opportunities incident to these courses, and it is therefore proposed to arrange the schedule so that those attending may enjoy freedom to visit libraries and to make the most of the advantages in the fields of art, civics, literature, music and drama which are afforded by residence in New York City.

The courses will begin Monday, February 7 and close Friday, April 29, 1921. Insofar as it is possible, courses will be so planned that those librarians who cannot leave their posts for three months can get benefit from a stay of six weeks, February 7-March 18, or March 21-April 29. For the benefit of all concerned registration should be made as early as possible. A fee of five dollars (\$5.00) per course will be charged, payable in advance. Persons interested will please address the Supervisor of Open Courses, Library School of the New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS FOR NINETEEN-NINETEEN.

A vote of seventeen leading librarians in the country as to the best books published in the year 1919 for children's shelves of a public library, based on a tentative list selected and presented by the book section of the New York State Library, is recorded in the August New York Libraries, as follows:

Aulnoy, Children's fairyland. Holt. \$1.50.
Bailey, Seven peas in a pod. Little. \$2.00.
Baker, Shasta of the wolves. Dodd. \$1.75.
Benson, David Blatze and the blue door. Doran. \$2.00.

Beston, Firelight fairy book. Atlantic monthly. \$3.00.

Bond, Inventions of the great war. Century. \$1.75.

Brown, Rainbow Island. Lothrop. \$1.50.

Burgess, Bird book for children. Little. \$2.00.

Canfield, Refugee family. Harcourt. \$1.50.

Colum, Girl who sat by the ashes. Macmillan. \$2.00.

Cooper, Last of the Mohicans; illus. by Wyeth. Scribner. \$3.00.

Davies, Little freckled person. Houghton. \$1.25.

Eastman, Indian legends retold. Little. \$1.35.

Fabre, Field, forest and farm. Century. \$2.00.

Fillmore, Czecho-Slovak fairy tales. Harcourt. \$2.00.

Fraser, Boys' book of battles. Crowell. \$1.25.

Gates, Tales from the secret kingdom. Yale University press. \$2.00.

Kelley, Book of Hallowe'en. Lothrop. \$1.50.

Kingsley, Water babies; illus. by Jessie Wilcox Smith. Dodd. \$1.25.

Lanier, Book of bravery; 2d series. Scribner. \$2.00.

Lindsay & Poulsson, Joyous travelers. Lothrop. \$2.00.

MacDonald, At the back of the North Wind; illus. by Jessie Wilcox Smith. McKay. \$2.50.

Maeterlinck, Children's Life of the bee. Dodd. \$2.00.

Meigs, Pool of stars. MacMillan. \$1.60.

Meiklejohn, Cart of many colors. Dutton. \$1.65.

Olcott, Wonder garden. Houghton. \$2.50.

Parkman, Fighters for peace. Century. \$1.50.

Parsons, Land of fair play. Scribner. \$1.25.

Perkins, Scotch twins. Houghton. \$1.50.

Phillips, Wee Ann. Houghton. \$1.25.

Quennell, History of everyday things in England. Scribner. \$9.00.

Richards, Joan of Arc. Appleton. \$1.50.

Roosevelt, Letters to his children. Scribner. \$2.00.

Schultz, Rising Wolf; and Running Eagle. Houghton. \$1.50 each.

Skinner, Children's plays; illus. by Willy Pogany. Appleton. \$1.00.

Smith, Good old stories for boys and girls. Lothrop. \$1.50.

Smith, Mother Goose; illus. by E. Boyd Smith. Putnam. \$3.00.

Smith, Peace and patriotism. Lothrop. \$1.50.

Zwilmeyer, What happened to Inger Johanne. Lothrop. \$1.50.

PERMANENT LOANS FROM THE TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

Most of the books offered in the last Occurrent have been taken by the various libraries in the state. The accompanying list is similarly selected. These books have not a popular appeal and in some cases are out of date, but libraries may find them useful

as reference material. The Commission will be glad to send not more than ten to any library that asks for them and that will refund postal charges.

- 630 Anderson, W. L., Country town. 1906.
 613.65 Angell, H. C., How to take care of our eyes. 1891.
 630 Bailey, L. H., State and the farmer. 1908.
 630 Bailey, L. H., Training of farmers. 1910.
 613.7 Barrows, I. C., Physical training. 1890.
 613.7 Benson, E. F. and Miles, E. H., Daily training. 1903.
 616.5 Bulkley, L. D., Skin in health and disease. 1894.
 617.8 Burnett, C. H., Hearing and how to keep it. 1894.
 630 Butterfield, K. L., Chapters in rural progress. 1908.
 630 Butterfield, K. L., Country church and the rural problem. 1911.
 613.2 Carpenter, F. O., Foods and their uses. 1908.
 630 Carver, T. N., Principles of rural economics. 1911.
 616 Cohen, J. S., Throat and the voice. 1895.
 630 Cornell Rural School Leaflet for Teachers. Subject matter in nature study and elementary agriculture. 1913.
 630 Crozier, William, and Henderson, Peter, How the farm pays. 1897.
 614 Currier, C. G., Outlines of practical hygiene. 1898.
 613.7 Ehler, G. W. and Wegener, A. B., Exercises upon the horse, horizontal bar, parallel bars. 1902.
 616 Elliot, S. M., Household bacteriology. 1907.
 630 Fisher, M. L. and Cotton, F. A., Agriculture for common schools. 1911.
 630 Flske, G. W., Challenge of the country. 1912.
 628 Gerhard, W. P., Disposal of the household wastes. 1890.
 628.6 Gerhard, W. P., House-drainage and sanitary plumbing. 1905.
 630 Gillette, J. M., Constructive rural sociology. 1914.
 630 Goff, E. S., Principles of plant culture. 1908.
 613 Graf, F., and others, Hints to gymnasts. n. d.
 630 Greiner, T., Practical farm chemistry. 1891.
 613.7 Gullick, L. H., Manual of physical measurements. 1892.
 616.3 Harlan, G. C., Eyesight and how to care for it. 1899.
 630 Hart, J. K., Educational resources of village and rural communities. 1914.
 613.7 Hastings, W. H., Manual for physical measurements. 1902.
 613.2 Hutchinson, Robert, Food and the principles of dietetics. Third ed. 1914.
 630 James, C. C., Practical agriculture. 1907.
 613.7 Jenkin, A. F., Gymnastics. 1896.
 633 Johnson, S. W., How crops grow. 1898.
 631 King, F. H., Soll. 1907.
 630 King, F. H., Text book of the physics of agriculture. 1904.
 613.2 Kingsford, Anna, Perfect way in diet. 1904.
 619 Law, James, Farmer's veterinary adviser. 15th ed. 1907.
 612.39 Lusk, Graham, Elements of the science of nutrition. 1909.
 633 Masters, M. T., Plant life on the farm. 1898.
 633 Morrow, G. E., and Hunt, T. F., Soils and crops of the farm. 1899.
 331 Nearing, Scott, Wages in the United States, 1908-1910. 1911.
 613.2 Norton, A. P., Food and dietetics. 1907.
 612.14 Oliver, George, Contribution to the study of the blood and blood-pressure. 1901.
 613 Osgood, Hamilton, Winter and its dangers. 1894.
 613 Packard, J. H., Sea air and sea bathing. 1880.
 633 Plumb, C. S., Indian corn culture. 1895.
 630 Plunkett, Horace, Rural life problem of the United States. 1912.
 613 Pyle, W. L., Manual of personal hygiene. 1910.
 628 Richards, E. H., Sanitation in daily life. 1910.
 613 Richardson, J. G., Long life and how to reach it. 1893.
 336 Scott, W. A., Repudiation of state debts.
 633 Shamel, A. D., Manual of corn judging. Second ed. 1903.
 612.3 Snyder, Harry, Human foods and their nutritive value. 1912.
 630 Terry, T. B., Our farming. 1893.
 613.2 Thompson, W. G., Practical dietetics. 4th ed. enl. 1913.
 337 Thompson, R. E., Protection to home industry. 1886.
 500 Trowbridge, John, Phillip's experiments; or, Physical science at home. 1898.
 640 U. S. Food Administration. Food saving and sharing. 1918.
 632 Weed, C. M.- Fungi and fungicides. 1896.
 617.6 White, J. W., Mouth and the teeth. 1896.
 630 Williams, W. K., Indiana farm laws. 1911.
 630 Wilson, W. H., Evolution of the country community. 1912.
 614 Wilson, J. C., Summer and its diseases. 1882.
 611 Wood, H. C., Brain-work and overwork. 1896.

FREE MATERIAL.

American Association for international conciliation, 407 West 117th Street, New York City.

Publication No. 157, Dec. 1920. "Draft scheme of the permanent court of international justice." 35p.

Cornell University: Dept. of Rural Education.

Cornell Rural School leaflet—a monthly pamphlet containing unusually valuable and usable nature study material.

Indiana University: Extension Division.

Bulletin v. 4, No. 11. Americanization of America. 31p.

v. 5, No. 2. Railroad problem. 40p.

St. Louis Public Library.

Monthly bulletin for Nov. 1920, contains an extremely useful compilation, "Stories of the constellations: an index to star mythology."

Slosson, E. E.

Creative chemistry. Copies of this valuable standard work—a bound volume of 311 pages—can be obtained free by applying to the Chemical Foundation, 81 Fulton Street, New York City. Libraries should not neglect this opportunity.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. Department bulletin No. 863.

Forests: lessons on home woodlands.

Farmers bulletin—

No. 1109. Preserving eggs, 7p.

No. 1110. Lice and mites (poultry) 9p.

No. 1112. Culling (poultry) 32p.

No. 1132. Planning the farmstead. 24p.

No. 1165. Laws relating to fur-bearing animals, 1920; a summary (by states).

No. 1166. Poisoning and poison sumac. 16p.

No. 1167. Essentials of animal breeding. 38p.

No. 1178. Tree surgery. 29p.

JUST NOTES.

A library charging desk built for an Indiana library three years ago, but never installed, can be purchased very reasonably. The Commission is sure that any buyer will obtain a fine bargain, and will be glad to give information concerning this to any library interested.

The Fremont Public Library would like to hear from any library with a 1919 Reader's Guide to dispose of.

The Plymouth Public Library will donate

to any library which can use them, copies of the Reader's Guide for 1915 and 1916.

National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has just issued a particularly helpful 24 page pamphlet listing the best books along various health lines. This is sold for 20 cents.

The Indiana State Library has copies to donate of the annual cumulations of the Reader's Guide Supplement for 1916, '17, '18, and '19.

NEW LIBRARIES AND BUILDINGS.

AVON.—The reading room of the Washington Township Public Library, located in the Avon High School, was formally opened to the public on October 26th. Rev. Mary Harold gave the address of the evening. The board hopes to be able to give house to house auto service by next spring.

CENTERVILLE.—The Woman's Auxiliary of the Township Farmers' Institute has taken up the work of providing a public library for Centerville. About 500 volumes have been donated, a reading room has been opened, and a campaign for the subscriptions to provide tax support will be carried on just after the first of the year.

HEBRON.—The letting of bids for the new building has been postponed until early spring, when the board hopes that a reduction in prices will be advantageous.

LAPORTE.—The new Carnegie building recently erected at a cost of \$35,000 was opened to the public Saturday, November 6th. The books were moved to the building a month previous but delays in equipment prevented an earlier opening.

LOWELL.—The Carnegie building was formally dedicated and opened to the public, Monday evening, November 15th.

MILFORD.—Decatur County. The Methodist Church has opened a reading room for the residents of Milford and the vicinity.

SCOTTSBURG.—The new building of the Scott County library is completed and only awaits the arrival of the rest of the equip-

ment. The board hopes it may be opened by January 1st. The reading room conducted by the library in rented quarters was closed as a result of a fire next door on May 30th which seriously damaged the building, though no books were lost. The Women's Civic League of Scottsburg is to furnish the rest room in the new building.

SYRACUSE.—The new Carnegie building will probably be completed about the first of February, although the library may not be installed until a little later.

WANATAH.—Laporte County. The Country Home Improvement Club is to open a public reading room January 1st. About 500 volumes have been donated, many of these from the school collection. Wanatah is not an incorporated town, and for the present there will be no campaign for tax support.

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

BROOK.—The extension work of the Brook Public Library in Iroquois and Jackson Townships is starting off very well this fall. The branch at Mt. Ayr is in charge of Miss Ramona Hufty. Miss Reed, the librarian of Brook, has during the past month visited each school in the two townships, placed book collections in each, given talks on the library and distributed library cards to all the pupils.

CLINTON.—The library was open only an hour a day during November, due to the necessity of replacing the boiler of the heating plant.

COLUMBUS.—A branch of the Public Library has been opened in the high school building. It will contain school reference material and be in charge of an assistant from the Public Library. The equipment for the branch was built by the pupils of the manual training department.

CONNERSVILLE.—In anticipation of a campaign for county support next year, the Public Library has offered to lend each

high school in the county a collection of books to be exchanged as often as desired. These will be sent out immediately and without charge. It is hoped that the communities thus served will be interested in pushing a county tax.

EAST CHICAGO.—As a result of a disagreement on the library board over granting leave of absence to the librarian, the president of the board, Mr. H. H. de Holl, and Mr. J. R. Farovid have resigned. Mrs. Frances K. Byers has been given a six months leave of absence to study at Columbia University and will leave January 1st. "Mr. de Holl contends that this will leave the library without an active head and declares that he has not the leisure nor inclination to assume the additional work and responsibility entailed."

Mrs. Elizabeth Beedle, S. S. '18, librarian at the Indiana Harbor Branch, has recently resigned.

FAIRMOUNT.—The library board of the new public library has not yet been appointed. It is hoped that interested citizens can bring about the appointments at once, so that plans for library service can be started immediately.

FREMONT.—The Fremont Public Library Board has just completed payments on a library home. This is a building formerly occupied by the Congregational Church and is estimated as worth \$3,000.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The Public Library has just opened a Teachers' Room in the main building adjoining the Children's Room. The room has been equipped with shelving and the collection of the schools department under Miss Elizabeth Ohr, will be housed here. Picture collections for school use as well as books will be available.

Another Teachers' Room is contemplated for the old library building at Ohio and Meridian Streets, just adjoining the Business Branch. This it is planned to utilize for technical pedagogical study. A collection along this line will be particularly use-

ful here because the headquarters of the school board are located here. In Indianapolis the schools and libraries are under the same board of trustees.

JEFFERSONVILLE.—The library was given last summer four window boxes by Mr. Shideler of the Jeffersonville Reformatory, and these have been kept filled with plants from the Reformatory green house.

LADOGA.—Mrs. H. A. Foster and Mrs. M. Rhodarmour, sisters of the late Carey Harney, recently gave the library \$50 to expend for books as a memorial for their brother. It is planned to purchase a set of reference books.

LIBERTY.—The College Corners Branch of the Union County Library was totally destroyed by fire December 13th. Some books, however, were at the school library and a great many were in circulation. The station keeper has reopened her store in a neighboring building and asked at once for a new stock of library books for the station.

LYNN.—The new public library will be open during the winter on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons.

MONTICELLO.—The librarian, Miss Nora G. Gardner, has established an informal "Drop in club" for Saturday evenings. Little studying is done that evening so patrons are urged to come in for informal discussions about books, authors and current events.

NASHVILLE.—The Brown County Library board although it will have no tax funds until July, has placed stations in each of the outlying townships of the county. For the present the Nashville central library will serve Washington Township but collections have been placed as follows:

Hamblen Township—Sprunica, Mrs. Wilkinson's store.

Jackson Township—Helmsburg, High School.

Johnson Township—Browning High School.

Van Buren Township—Christiansburg High School.

NEWBURGH.—The Public Library recently placed a station collection of 100 volumes in the village of Chandler. The station will be in charge of Mrs. N. A. Child.

NORTH JUDSON.—Pending the construction of the new Carnegie building, the Library Board and the Woman's Club have joined forces to provide library service. A room has been rented and fitted up as a reading room, and a large number of books have been donated by the residents of the town. Books have also been borrowed from the Traveling Library Department of the Commission. Members of the Woman's Club are in charge of the reading room which is open Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

PLAINFIELD.—A campaign of intensive township work was begun in July. The circulation in the two townships served is now three times as large as formerly. A separate tax was levied in Clayton in September and as soon as funds are available from this a town station will be established.

WARREN.—Miss Inez Black, the new librarian, has placed in each of the six township schools of Salamonie Township collections of books which will be changed every month. Additional books for adults are also placed in each collection, and requests for other adult books will be filled promptly. An effort is being made to acquaint the entire district with a knowledge of the resources available at the main library.

PERSONALS.

Miss Eileen Ahern of the Children's Department of the Indianapolis Public Library, was married November 27th to Rolla Bruce of Indianapolis.

Miss Helen Biederman of the loan desk staff of the Indianapolis Public Library, was married November 25th to Maurice Thornton of Indianapolis.

Miss Harriet N. Bircholdt, formerly in

charge of the package library of the I. U. Extension Division has joined the staff of the Public Affairs Information Service, New York City.

Mr. Arthur R. Blessing, formerly assistant librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library, has been appointed Corps Librarian for the Fifth Corps area embracing Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia. Mr. Blessing's headquarters is the library at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Miss Mabel Buskirk who has been librarian of the Paoli Public Library, for several years, resigned in October and was succeeded by her former assistant, Miss Anna Colclasure. Miss Mabel Hollowell has been appointed assistant.

Miss Alma Downey, S. S. '20, assistant librarian of the Ohio County Library at Rising Sun, will also have charge this year of the Mahlon Brown library in the High School.

Miss Mary Waller, S. S. '12, has resigned from the librarianship of the Washington Public Library in view of her approaching marriage. Miss Waller has been on the staff at Washington since 1910 and has been in charge since 1913. She was one of the most efficient as well as popular librarians in the state, and under her direction the work at Washington has constantly progressed. Miss Mildred Draddy has been appointed as her successor, and Miss Edith Waller will continue to act as her assistant.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl of the Public Library Commission, has given up her home in Connersville, where she has been a member of the library board since its organization. Mrs. Earl's home will henceforth be at 608 East Main Street, Muncie.

Miss Mary Fishback, S. S. '16, has been appointed acting head of the Indianapolis Public Library, cataloging department.

Miss Mildred Goodnow has resigned as librarian of the Plymouth Public Library due to a disagreement as to policies between herself and the board. Miss Hazel Rhodes, the assistant librarian, has also resigned. Mrs. Edna Switzer Baker, formerly librarian, has taken charge temporarily.

Miss Bertha Goerg has resigned her former position as assistant librarian in the Michigan City Public Library to join the staff of the South Bend Library.

Mrs. Helen Gregory, formerly of the Purdue University Library staff, has taken charge of the Public Library at Mooresville for the winter, during the absence of Mrs. Norris Talley, S. S. '19, who is visiting in Florida.

Miss Atta Henry, formerly first assistant in the Reference Room of the Indianapolis Library, has been placed in charge of the Manual Training High School branch library. Miss Bessie Hereth has been appointed attendant in the Reference Room.

Miss Joanna Ingraham has been appointed as assistant in the East Washington Street branch of the Indianapolis library.

Miss Agnes McCrea, S. S. '04, formerly librarian at Brazil, was in charge of the Clinton Public Library for two months this fall, while Miss Mamie Martin, S. S. '12, the librarian at Clinton, was absent following the death of her father.

Miss Elsie McKay is to return to the Evansville Public Library as assistant Librarian December 1st. Miss McKay gave up her position eighteen months ago to do Red Cross work. She was located at Paris for a time and for months worked with Russian refugees first at Constantinople and later at Warsaw.

Miss Corinne Metz, formerly librarian of Wasco County Library, The Dalles, Oregon, has been appointed as head of the Spades Park Branch Library, Indianapolis.

Miss Margaret Miller, who has been librarian of the New Carlisle Public Library since its organization, resigned in October and the place was taken by Mrs. C. D. White, a former member of the library staff.

Miss Lois Ringo resigned from the staff of the Indianapolis Public Library October 1st, to take charge of the library of the Anderson High School when Miss Nelle Bravy, S. S. '18, left the high school for a place on the Anderson Public Library staff.

Miss Adah Shelly, formerly librarian at Saulte Ste Marie, Michigan, has been placed

in charge of the Whiting Public Library, Indiana is as pleased to welcome Miss Shelly as Michigan regrets losing her. The good work done by Miss Shelly at "The Soo" leads us to congratulate Whiting very heartily.

Miss Della Taylor, S. S. '13, has resigned

as librarian at Shoals, and has joined the staff of the Indianapolis Public Library. Mrs. Marie Brown took Miss Taylor's place at Shoals, November 1st.

Mrs. Cora Van Gilder was appointed librarian at Mentone November 1st, following the resignation of Mrs. Madge Lyon Sears.

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